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TODAY: STAGE — Highlights Inside, Page 12

Scandal at Japan's Nomura Embroils Bank and Politicians

Agence France-Presse

Investigators raiding Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's second-largest, in Tokyo on Tuesday to search for evidence that it had lent money to a racketeer implicated in a scandal at Nomura Securities. Page 13.

Dollar Dips As the Fed Leaves Rate Unchanged

Stock Prices Recover From Losses Tied to Fear of Tight Credit

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The U.S. central bank gave Wall Street a break from rising interest rates Tuesday, leaving its policy unchanged despite robust economic growth.

The dollar weakened, but stock prices recovered from steep losses as traders digested the news, with the Dow Jones industrial average finishing 74.58 points higher at 7,303.46. Many analysts had expected the Federal Reserve Board's policy-setting Open Market Committee to vote for a quarter-point increase in its target rate for overnight loans to try to keep inflationary pressures at bay.

As measured by the consumer price index, inflation has been running at modest annual rates of about 3 percent in recent months. But the economy grew at a 5.6 percent rate in the first quarter, well above the Fed's target of about 2.25 percent, and unemployment fell below 5 percent last month for the first time since December 1973.

David Munro, chief U.S. economist at High Frequency Economics in Valhalla, New York, said the committee was being "fickle" after having voted March 25 to raise its target on federal funds, the rate commercial banks charge each other on overnight loans, to 5.5 percent from 5.25 percent. At the time, the central bankers were concentrating on predictions for strong economic growth.

"They appear not to have had a very steady conviction, having made a very strong case in March for playing to the forecast," Mr. Munro said. "It's hard to say that the forecasts or the underlying full employment has shown any signs of relaxing since then."

The Fed's inaction put pressure on the dollar, which has been weakening recently, notably against the yen. One reason has been speculation that the Bank of Japan would raise its own interest rates from their current extraordinarily low levels: The discount rate, at which commercial banks borrow from the central bank, is only 0.50 percent.

Mr. Munro said another reason for the dollar's weakness against the yen was a deteriorating trade situation, with the U.S. deficit widening as Japan's surplus grew.

A longer-term influence, according to Mr. Munro's partner, Carl Weinberg, has been what he sees as government guidance to Japanese investors to put their money in overseas markets. Mr. Weinberg's theory is that in April 1995, the government encouraged foreign investment to "restore the foreign-asset

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The Dollar

New York	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.6758	1.7085
Pound	1.657	1.6395
Yen	112.55	115.75
FF	5.6435	5.756

The Dow

	Tuesday close	previous close
+74.58	7303.46	7228.88

S&P 500

change	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+8.39	841.66	833.27

U.S. Sets Sail for Subic Bay Again

Philippines Weighing New Access to Counter China's Ambitions

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Five years after it returned the giant Subic Bay base to the Philippines, the United States military is negotiating with Manila to use the port and its facilities more frequently to maintain a stronger naval presence in the South China Sea.

Admiral Joseph Prueher, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said Tuesday that the talks could lead to more use of Subic Bay, which U.S. forces were forced to leave in 1992 following a surge of Philippine nationalism.

Since then, there have been only occasional port calls by U.S. warships.

Analysts said that the readiness of the Philippine government to consider a new access arrangement for the U.S. Navy reflected anxieties in Manila about Beijing's ambitions to control the South China Sea and its conflicting claims with the Philippines and several other Southeast Asian countries to ownership of the Spratly Islands.

Last week, Philippine officials stressed the need to speed the country's military modernization program following two incidents last month involving reported incursions by armed Chinese vessels into areas claimed by Manila in the South China Sea.

The Spratlys straddle the southern part of the sea, virtually all of which Beijing claims as part of its territorial waters, according to official Chinese maps.

President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines warned in a recent speech in the United States that the Spratlys were "the litmus test of whether China — as a great power — intends to play by international rules or makes its own."

He said that Manila "must work out new ways of supporting the continued presence of the United States in the region and maintaining our bilateral alliance under the Philippine-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty."

Asked to comment on Mr. Ramos's proposal, Admiral Prueher said that some Philippine officials had expressed interest in U.S. naval ships' using Subic Bay again, "not as a base but as a port."

See SUBIC, Page 7

For Congo's Middle Class, Struggle Is Far From Over

Shattered Dreams and Poverty Darken the Future

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

KISANGANI, Congo — Mauwa Funidi's face softens and glows for a few moments as she recalls happier days as a brilliant student, as a new college graduate, as a member of a prospering family in a nation seemingly about to enjoy an endless economic boom.

Then Mauwa snaps out of her reverie, and she is back in the squalid university library where she works, unpaid except in promises, trying to protect faded magazines from the wind and rain that blow through the broken windows. She is back in a sordid reality where she survives by selling charcoal on the street, where her family lives in humiliation on the earnings of a cousin who sells her body at the Take-a-Peek bar.

A solid, self-confident woman of 45, one of the most successful women of her generation here in the faded city of Kisangani on the Congo River, Mauwa abruptly fought back tears. "If my grandfather were alive today, he would be very sad," she said, choking, her eyes wet and luminous. "He would regret that his family turned out this way."

Now her country has a chance to remake itself with the rebellion of Laurent Kabila. But as Zaire, renamed Democratic Republic of the Congo by Mr. Kabila as he came to power, looks forward to a new phase, many families are also looking back at squandered decades and wasted lives.

Congo is a nation whose 47 million people in many ways live in grimmer conditions than when this was still a colony of Belgium four decades ago. In that respect, Congo is emblematic of a group of countries in Africa that have been disasters for their inhabitants.

The tragedy is that this was so unnecessary. The Congolese are among the poorest people in the world, with an average income of just $150 a year, but paradoxically Congo is about as rich in resources as any nation in the world, blessed with diamonds, gold, copper and other minerals. For all the hopelessness that Westerners often feel about Africa today, this was in the 1950s a bustling nation that brimmed with optimism.

To visit Congo and bounce along its horrific jungle roads today is to experience a

See CONGO, Page 7

Corinne Dufka/Reuters

Victorious Kabila Enters Kinshasa

A supporter of Laurent Kabila waiting along a road Tuesday for the rebel leader to enter Congo's capital. His convoy swept through mostly empty streets after well-wishers went home following a downpour. Page 7.

2 Views of a Europe Striving to Compete

Losing Edge On Business

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Europe continues to lose ground against its commercial rivals in North America and Asia because it suffers from a "chronic crisis of declining competitiveness," a report released Wednesday said.

In its annual Global Competitiveness Report, the Switzerland-based World Economic Forum said that the Continental EU countries still possessed "outstanding" technology, management and infrastructure. But those advantages were overwhelmed by the region's inflexible labor-market policies, excessive fiscal deficits and a costly legacy of generous social-welfare programs.

The study, which was reformulated last year to emphasize the conclusions of professional economists over those of business executives, is closely watched because many business and government leaders see it as a report card on their success in making their economies leaner, meaner and more prepared for growth.

Singapore again ranked first in competitiveness among the 53 economies, followed by Hong Kong, and the United States, which moved to third place from fourth, making it the leader among large, developed economies.

The Continental countries slipped further in the rankings.

European countries fell to 27th place this year from 25th place in 1996. The Netherlands led in terms of upward mobility, rising to 12 from 17 because of much improved ratings for factors as the openness of its economy and the quality of its corporate managers. Meanwhile, Europe's powerhouse economy, Germany, slipped from 22d to 25th this year.

Europe's biggest gainer was Britain,

See COMPETE, Page 6

Bad Grades On Job Front

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Several European governments will get failing grades Monday in a report card on unemployment that sharply criticizes countries that have failed to introduce labor market reforms needed to create jobs.

With the publication of the report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — and against a backdrop of near-record unemployment in France, Germany, Italy and Spain — the organization is thus taking a more activist stance in telling governments they must be more decisive in combating Europe's persisting jobs crisis.

The report, to be presented to ministers attending the annual meeting here of the 29-member OECD, singles out for praise the Netherlands, Ireland, New Zealand and Britain. Those countries, the report says, have done the most in recent years to reduce unemployment by making structural reforms.

Donald Johnston, secretary-general of the OECD, said in an interview Tuesday that the only way to make certain that the benefits of globalization were attained was "to ensure as strong job creation as possible, and that means making sure our recommendations are followed."

The 35-page report, Mr. Johnston explained, "is essentially saying that we should let the markets work, and that includes the labor market."

David Aaron, U.S. delegate to the OECD, said Tuesday that the assessment was a progress report on recommendations contained in a 1994 report on unemployment that was endorsed by all member nations. That report recommended making labor markets more flexible, reducing employer nonwage contributions, reforming welfare and unemployment benefit systems and easing laws on hiring and firing.

"The new report shows that those countries which haven't done what they agreed to are going backwards," said Mr. Aaron, who is expected to be named soon by President Bill Clinton as undersecretary of commerce for international trade.

One passage from the new report explicitly refers to "deteriorating conditions" in those countries that have not

See JOBS, Page 6

EU Watchdog Keeps Eye on 2 High-Stakes Air Deals

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For anyone who travels by air, these are revolutionary times.

The business of flight is creating global behemoths: manufacturing alliances to build the aircraft, and airline alliances to get you from Boston to Bombay seamlessly.

But while many industry officials and analysts regard the trends as the inevitable and welcome result of economic globalization, two groundbreaking deals have attracted the intense interest of Europe's antitrust chief, Karel van Miert.

One is the proposed alliance between British Airways and American Airlines. The second is the Boeing Co.'s planned acquisition of McDonnell Douglas Corp., a deal that confirms the transformation of the aircraft industry into a two-contestant race between the Seattle-based American aerospace giant and Europe's Airbus Industrie.

By effectively threatening to block both deals unless they are substantially modified, Mr. van Miert may be writing the rules for global aviation competition for years to come, and putting Europe on a collision course for a trade war with Washington.

"Obviously, the whole flurry of publicity is symptomatic that this isn't your run of the mill merger," an American lawyer involved in the Boeing case said.

"It's about the commercial competition not between Boeing and Airbus, but between the United States and the European Union," said the lawyer, who spoke on condition of anonymity. These are not just companies. These are industries."

While the huge economic stakes almost guaranteed controversy, Mr. van Miert's highly public style has inflamed passions on both sides of the Atlantic. He has attacked key aspects of both deals in public before his merger task force has reached conclusions or even held hearings, leaving himself open to charges of bias and attempting to bolster Europe's aerospace industry.

See DEALS, Page 6

In the Clouds Above Tokyo, Bloodlines Conquer All

Exclusive Club Revels in Its Crusade for Tradition

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — You are the prime minister of Japan, you say? How nice for you, but you cannot join this club. A movie star? How tacky. A billionaire businessman? Forget it. Money can't buy you blood — not the correct blood, anyway.

The correct bloodlines are everything at the Kasumi Kaikan, Japan's most exclusive social club. There is no direct translation of its name, but "Peers Club" or "Aristocracy Club" is probably closest: All 950 members are men, the eldest sons and grandsons of Japan's old nobility.

If World War II had not turned out the way it did, these men would have inherited any number of aristocratic titles. Many would be living amid opulence and antiquity in grand homes filled with servants. But the Americans ended all that, stripping the nobility of its land, wealth and status. When the Americans occupied Japan, the emperor renounced his divinity, and the aristocrats went looking for paying jobs.

The club's director, Nagahide Kuroda, whose father was chamberlain to Emperor Hirohito, said, "After the war, my mother had to cook for the first time."

The Kasumi Kaikan is the nobles' revenge.

It is a fantastic spread that occupies the entire 34th floor of a skyscraper overlooking the capital's government center.

Here, a noble can still feel like one — even if he now sells software for a living. He can smoke a good cigar and a sip 12-year-old single-malt Scotch whiskey with other men of similar bearing. Sometimes the emperor himself drops by. He can shoot pool amid ancient books, vases donated by emperors and other priceless treasures of Old Japan.

Virtually unknown to those outside the uppercrust, the club has had a profound effect on preserving Japanese tradition and artifacts. Many club members view themselves as keepers of Japanese culture. For them, the club is not about looking backwards and lamenting a soft life lost. Their mission is to preserve for future generations such ancient arts as composing *waka*, traditional 31-syllable poetry, or *emon*, the dying art of imperial court dressing.

When Emperor Akihito formally ascended to the throne in 1990, a team of 70 people from the Kasumi Kaikan were enlisted to dress him and other members of the royal family in the elaborate robes used in the ceremony. They did the same when Crown Prince Naruhito married Princess Masako in 1993.

"It is easy to pass on a painting or a kimono, but it is hard to pass on the process of making these things in the traditional way," said Tetsuo Ito, curator of the Suntory Museum of Art here, who dropped by the club one night to watch an emon class.

The club regularly holds such classes in the traditional arts, including an incense smelling course in which students sit around a long table and try to sniff out the difference between six basic types of incense.

Members of the Kasumi Kaikan have opened, or donated items to, more than 100 museums, filling them with priceless samurai swords, rare scrolls, handpainted screens, pearl lacquer boxes and other heirlooms unique to Japan.

Of course, there are certain benefits to all this benevolence. Creating a nonprofit museum to house your priceless art objects is a nice tax shelter. It assures the aged club members that their children will not have to sell these last vestiges of their prewar lives to pay Japan's terrifying inheritance tax, which claims up to 70 percent of inherited wealth.

But members insist that the club, originally founded in the 19th century and anointed by the emperor, is not about personal wealth. The club also finances social welfare projects, libraries and international student exchanges.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,800 Lire	Spain	225 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Taleban Benefits In Warlords' Feud

Buoyed by a major rebellion in the north against an opposition warlord, the Islamic Taleban militia continued an offensive Tuesday that has given the fundamentalists a new chance to defeat its opponents and impose its rule throughout Afghanistan.

The warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dustum, is facing a challenge from a mutinous general, Abdul Malik, who began an uprising in the north Monday, apparently in collusion with the Taleban.

The Taleban forces, who captured Kabul in September, already control all but a few northern provinces. Page 4.

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Serious Overcrowding / **Then, There's the Political Twist**

A Time of Crisis for Hong Kong Schools

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — To get a sense of the education crisis facing the future government of this prosperous but congested colony, stand at lunchtime in the hallway of a six-story purple school building on the western edge of Hong Kong island. Stand and watch 1,800 children in matching white uniforms moving in every direction in a kind of controlled, cacophonous mayhem.

This primary school, like 680 others around the territory, is officially designated as "bi-sessional."

In practice, that means the schoolhouse operates as two schools in one building, with about 900 students attending classes from morning until half-past noon, and another 900 from 1 P.M. until evening.

There are two principals and two sets of teachers. Students have only five hours of classroom time, very little space for things like physical education and neither lockers nor hot meals.

As Hong Kong prepares for a historic transition July 1 ending more than 150 years of British rule, the incoming Chinese administration is facing a range of leftover problems in such areas as housing, welfare and the environment. But perhaps no area is more in need of immediate attention than Hong Kong's overburdened, highly regulated education system.

Jessi Meilli Lau

Shatin Tsung Tsin Secondary School, like 680 other schools in the colony, has two sessions a day and two sets of teachers. The students have only five hours of classes, little space, no lockers and no hot meals.

TOPPING the schools' agenda is serious overcrowding, which is likely to increase with the expected influx of thousands of immigrant children from China. Beyond that immediate crisis, some of the transition's most emotional issues are being played out in the territory's classrooms: How should teachers deal with sensitive topics of Chinese history, such as the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 and the 1989 massacre near Tiananmen Square? What should be taught about politics and democracy when the new government is talking about rolling back electoral reforms?

And there is another, extremely sensitive concern: Which language, English or Cantonese, should be used for teaching?

Tung Chee-hwa, the man chose by China to run Hong Kong beginning July 1, has made reform of its struggling education system one of his top priorities. Mr. Tung has appointed Antony Leung, a managing director of Chase Manhattan Bank, as a member of his executive council with special responsibility for education.

Mr. Leung is now holding a two-month series of public sessions — meeting with teachers, parents, principals, politicians and business groups — aimed at helping Mr. Tung formulate a comprehensive education policy to take Hong Kong into the next century.

The first job, Mr. Leung said, is to upgrade facilities, and that means building more schools and spending more money, which wealthy Hong Kong, with $46 billion in reserves, has in plentiful supply. Hong Kong now spends less than 3 percent of its gross national product on education, compared with 5 percent in most developed countries.

"We must put more resources into basic education," Mr. Leung said. "A half-day school is just not acceptable." With crowded, half-day schools, students have little time to speak with their teachers, and during their off-hours some often end up hanging out in video game parlors or getting into trouble with street gangs.

If Mr. Leung speaks with a tone of urgency, it is because the overcrowding problem is likely to increase sharply after the handover. There are 932,165 students in Hong Kong. But just across the border in southern China are an estimated 130,000 children born to Hong Kong fathers. All those children will have the right to move here and enter local schools after July 1.

Another difficult issue facing the new government will be how to imbue students with a new sense of Chinese nationalism and patriotism, particularly in a society made up largely of refugees from Chinese communism who remain skeptical of the incoming sovereign power.

At the Sheng King Hui Primary School, the principal, William Lee, shows visitors a box containing the latest educational aids from the government education department.

The teaching kit is called "Know More About China," and it includes a fold-out, three-dimensional map of China, a jigsaw puzzle that forms the new seal of what will be the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and useful tips about Hong Kong's coming administration. The school has sponsored an essay competition to encourage students to learn more about the handover.

In the past, under a school system largely patterned on the British model, very little attention was paid to politics or civics, and geography and history courses were largely devoted to teaching young people about Europe, not China.

The government even has a law on the books that allows the governor here to control "the dissemination of information, or expression of opinion, of a clearly biased political nature in schools."

That law was rarely used, because schools, and students, remained largely apolitical. Hong Kong's democrats are now trying to repeal it before the Chinese take control.

"Nothing is going to change for me," said Lisa Yip, principal of Shatin Tsung Tsin High School. "I'm not going to hang the national flag or have the students sing the national anthem every day."

In the past, this school's teachers and administrators seem to have come close to the limits of what the future government might consider "biased" political information in classrooms.

A few weeks ago, for example, Miss Yip ordered her school's teachers of Chinese history to take 140 students on a field trip to a local movie theater. They went to see "The Gate of Heavenly Peace," a documentary film on the June 4, 1989, massacre by Chinese soldiers of hundreds, if not thousands, of students rallying for democracy in Beijing.

HUGO CHEUNG, the Chinese history teacher who accompanied the students, said he thought seeing the film was good for his class because "it showed them some of the facts they didn't know already."

But he also knows that after July, an outing to see a controversial film, or broaching sensitive topics such as Taiwanese democracy, may mark him as a subversive in the classroom.

"Avoid sensitive issues like June 4; that is what we have been asked to do," Mr. Cheung said. "We've been advised to scurry around these issues."

Beginning in July, he said, "I will be more and more careful in talking about these kinds of events. Some history teachers say they will just slide over it, just skip it."

Palestinian Parliament: How Jamming Stopped

The Main Suspect Was Close to Home

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Not long after they started televising live debates from the Palestinian Legislative Council, engineers at the low-power UHF station here noticed a curious glitch. A neat black rectangle, just big enough to fill the screen, was stepping all over their signal.

It was the latest of many indignities for the fledgling Parliament, whose 88 members were elected with Yasser Arafat in January 1996, but never had a chance to compete for power.

Mr. Arafat squelched a basic law dividing responsibilities between the two elected branches of government, kept all decisions on money in his own hands, and acknowledged no right of the lawmakers to share control of the machinery of the would-be Palestinian state. In the media he controls, he made the legislature's activities nearly invisible.

It did not take long for the engineers at Al Quds Educational Television to come up with a suspect in the jamming of their broadcasts. The official Palestinian Broadcasting Company, as it happened, had its main antenna across the street. And like the West Bank's self-censored newspapers, seldom carried a word from the legislature except Mr. Arafat's occasional speeches.

Nabil Amer, the Arafat-appointed Palestinian Broadcasting supervisor and a member of the legislature, was so incensed that he insisted on escorting a team from Al Quds TV to inspect the PBC control room on the spot.

"He said, 'It's not coming from us and I'll prove it to you,' and we both went to the transmitter across the street," said Daoud Kuttab, director of the independent station. "Some of his people tried to prevent us from coming in."

Both men saw why. There on a PBC monitor, transmitting at high power on UHF 38 — the frequency of Mr. Daoud's station — was the familiar black rectangle.

"Afterward he tried to say, 'Don't remember what you saw, and don't tell anybody what you saw here. You should not be here in the first place,'" Mr. Kuttab said.

Mr. Amer did not return telephone calls today. But he went back and told fellow legislators, according to some of them interviewed, that the inspection had proved that the Palestinian Broadcasting Company was not involved.

"They were cutting the broadcast because the authority is against criticism, and they are trying to separate the council from the people," said Hussam Khader, a maverick legislator from Nablus.

But Mr. Khader, like every other Palestinian interviewed on the record, stopped short of blaming Mr. Arafat. He said there were plenty of "volunteers" eager to demonstrate their zeal, and "it's easier to change the channel than to ask the president."

It was Edward Abington, the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem, who said what many Palestinians said in private: "Arafat must have been uncomfortable with what people were saying there."

"It's really remarkable," he said.

Mr. Abington took more than ordinary interest because the U.S. Agency for International Development had helped start the broadcasts with a $25,000 pilot grant. Ahmed Korei, speaker of the Legislative Council, began asking U.S. diplomats for help in restoring the broadcasts.

Mr. Kuttab, a veteran Palestinian journalist, meanwhile began distributing cassettes of the debates to similar independent stations in the West Bank. There is no independent station in the Gaza Strip.

To everyone's astonishment, the uncut four-hour broadcasts — full of long-winded digressions — became a huge hit. The legislature, for all its detours, was the only place Palestinians could hear frank debates about the sale of rotten flour in ministry-approved stores and critiques of Mr. Arafat's approach to the talks with Israel.

"This is no democracy," said Haider Abdel Shafi, an elder statesman in the legislature and the biggest vote-getter in last year's election. "This is a violation of the freedom of information, the freedom of propagating knowledge, and I condemn such an act."

But this one turned out, or so it seemed Tuesday, as a rare victory of dissent over authority here. Incapable of jamming all the local television stations, and perhaps embarrassed to act more bluntly, the self-rule authority let the local broadcasts go on.

And when the Parliament met again Tuesday, the jamming had ceased as wordlessly as it began.

■ Netanyahu Rejects U.S. Survey

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Tuesday rejected a U.S. government survey that found that a quarter of homes in Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are vacant, The Associated Press reported.

Despite U.S. criticism, Mr. Netanyahu insists he will continue to expand the settlements.

The Ha'aretz newspaper said the survey was raised by U.S. officials during the recent visit of Dennis Ross, the special U.S. envoy, to rebut Israeli arguments that new settlement building is needed to accommodate growth.

Mr. Netanyahu said Tuesday that the report was "false by an order of magnitude, to put it mildly." Earlier he had called it "inconceivable that we won't continue building in the settlements."

Mayor of Bethlehem Quits After 25 Years

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, is resigning after 25 years in office to spend more time with his family and to write his memoirs, he said Tuesday.

"I am 80 years old," Mr. Freij said in a telephone interview. "It is time I take care of myself and my grandchildren."

He also resigned his post as tourism minister in the Palestinian Authority.

Palestinian municipal election are expected to be held in late summer. Yasser Arafat has not named a replacement to serve until then.

A Greek Orthodox Christian, Mr. Freij emerged into the world limelight as host of an annual Christmas Eve party outside the Church of the Nativity.In December 1995, he presided over the first Christmas in the city under Palestinian rule. Over the years, his moderate views brought him in conflict with both the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel. He was one of the few Palestinians to meet openly with Israeli officials when others feared such meetings would brand them as collaborators.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots' Strike Cuts French Flights

PARIS (Reuters) — Pilots at Air France and its short-haul division, Air France Europe, began a four-day strike Tuesday, causing widespread disruption on European and domestic flights.

An airline spokesman said that 60 percent of short-haul flights from Charles de Gaulle International Airport to destinations in France and elsewhere in Europe were canceled. At Orly, the other airport that serves Paris, two-thirds of domestic and international short-haul flights were canceled. Longer international flights were not affected, the spokesman said.

The state railroad company, SNCF, said traffic had returned to near normal after a six-day strike by conductors. Disruption was limited to some inter-regional lines. About one in three trains were canceled on most main lines from Wednesday to Sunday in the dispute over staffing levels and bonuses.

U.S. Beach Data Put on the Web

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Oceanographic Data Center is posting average water temperatures for beaches on the coasts of the United States. The data can be found on the Web at www.nodc.noaa.gov/NODC-WNew/wtg.shtml.

Average water temperatures are given for beaches along the Atlantic Coast from Eastport, Maine, to Key West, Florida; along the Gulf Coast from Key West to South Padre Island, Texas, and along the Pacific Coast from Seattle to Scripps Pier, California. Data for Puerto Rico, Bermuda and parts of Mexico are also included.

In Hong Kong, Rooms for July 1

HONG KONG (Reuters) — There are plenty of rooms in Hong Kong for travelers who want to witness the territory's reversion to Chinese rule, hoteliers said Tuesday, despite predictions that all hotel rooms would be reserved months in advance.

The Hong Kong Hotels Association lists 7,000 hotel rooms that are still available for dates around July 1, including many at "the low end of the price range."

The District of Columbia is putting an additional 500 police officers on the streets of the U.S. capital as the summer tourist season begins. A portion of those will come from moving two-thirds of the homicide detectives from headquarters in central Washington to local stations. *(AP)*

Slovenian rail workers started a 10-day strike Tuesday to press for higher salaries and holiday pay, leaving cargo transport crippled in the west of the country but passenger service unaffected, a spokesman for state-owned railroad said. *(Reuters)*

Oman plans to build a new airport and seaport on the Gulf of Oman, Communications Minister Salem Abdallah Ghazali said. He gave no timetable for construction of the facilities for Sohar, 200 kilometers north of Muscat. *(AFP)*

EU and Britain Open Talks On a Major Fisheries Issue

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission and Britain were starting talks Tuesday to tighten rules on "quota hopping" fishing vessels, said Jack Cunningham, the British agriculture and fisheries minister. He said Britain hoped for a protocol at the intergovernmental conference in Amsterdam in June.

Quota hopping is fishing by those who have legal, flag-of-convenience operations abroad. More than 25 percent of the British quota is taken this way.

German Passport Holders heading for Singapore in May. 50% off at the stylish boutique hotel in Orchard Road, Singapore.

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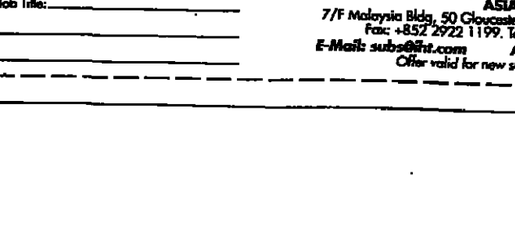
WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Mild · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America Becoming warmer in the Great Lakes and Midwest through Friday; stray thunderstorms may affect these areas Friday and Saturday. Dry and cool in much of the East Thursday, then becoming more seasonable into Saturday. The Rockies and much of the Plains will be rather warm.

Europe Cool across Scandinavia and the northern tier of Europe into the weekend. Showers will dampen Warsaw to Berlin through Saturday, while showers in Paris, London and Amsterdam Thursday will yield to drier weather by Saturday. Madrid and Rome will be rather warm with at least some sunshine.

Asia Showers may dampen Tokyo Thursday, then some sun with a gradual warming trend through Saturday. On the other hand, Manchuria will be cool and unsettled. Showery and turning cooler in Seoul. Mainly dry and seasonable in Beijing. Humid in Hong Kong and Singapore with a stray thundershower.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	22/71	13/55 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	18/64	10/50 r	17/62	5/41 pc
Ankara	25/77	7/44 s	28/82	10/50 pc
Athens	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	19/66 s
Barcelona	21/70	14/57 c	18/64	13/55 c
Belgrade	29/84	13/55 pc	27/80	10/50 pc
Berlin	17/62	9/48 r	14/57	7/44 sh
Brussels	16/61	10/50 r	16/61	7/44 sh
Budapest	24/75	13/55 pc	22/71	9/48 pc
Copenhagen	11/52	8/43 r	11/52	2/35 c
Costa Del Sol	24/75	13/55 pc	26/79	16/61 s
Dublin	13/55	6/46 r	13/55	6/43 pc
Edinburgh	13/55	2/35 pc	11/52	1/34 c
Florence	24/75	11/52 pc	25/77	11/52 s
Frankfurt	20/68	9/48 r	18/64	7/44 sh
Geneva	18/61	9/48 sh	17/62	7/44 sh
Helsinki	8/46	-3/27 pc	10/50	0/32 c
Istanbul	27/80	18/64 s	28/84	18/64 s
Kiev	21/70	14/57 sh	21/70	12/53 sh
Las Palmas	23/73	17/62 pc	23/73	17/62 s
Lisbon	19/64	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 c
London	18/64	11/52 r	15/59	8/46 sh
Madrid	21/70	10/50 pc	26/79	11/52 pc
Mallorca	19/66	15/61 c	17/62	14/57 c
Milan	23/73	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Moscow	12/53	6/43 pc	13/55	10/50 r
Munich	19/66	8/46 c	16/61	7/44 sh
Nice	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Oslo	13/55	2/35 pc	11/52	2/35 sh
Paris	18/61	8/46 r	17/62	7/44 sh
Prague	19/66	8/46 pc	15/59	7/44 r
Reykjavik	8/46	4/39 c	8/46	4/39 c
Riga	11/52	8/46 sh	11/52	8/43 r
Rome	21/70	11/52 c	22/71	11/52 s
St. Petersburg	8/46	3/37 pc	9/48	7/44 r
Stockholm	10/50	-1/31 pc	10/50	-2/28 s
Strasbourg	18/64	9/48 sh	17/62	8/46 sh
Tallinn	6/46	-2/28 pc	9/48	1/34 c
Tbilisi	25/77	14/57 r	24/75	16/61 r
Venice	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	12/53 pc
Vienna	21/70	12/53 pc	20/68	9/48 s
Warsaw	21/70	9/48 r	17/62	7/44 sh
Zurich	18/61	8/46 c	16/61	7/44 sh

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	19/66 s	37/98	21/70 s
Beirut	21/70	14/57 pc	22/71	16/61 s
Cairo	31/88	14/57 s	33/91	16/61 s
Damascus	25/77	8/46 s	29/82	10/50 s
Jerusalem	22/71	8/46 s	24/75	10/50 s
Luxor	40/104	18/61 s	40/104	17/62 s
Riyadh	38/100	28/79 pc	37/98	25/77 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	14/57	7/44 sh	17/62	8/46 c
Atlanta	27/80	12/53 s	24/75	14/57 s
Boston	15/59	8/46 pc	19/64	9/48 pc
Chicago	17/62	4/39 s	19/66	10/50 pc
Dallas	28/79	18/64 c	28/79	17/62 t
Denver	24/75	10/50 pc	23/73	8/46 t
Detroit	16/61	4/39 s	18/64	9/48 pc
Honolulu	28/82	21/70 s	30/86	22/71 pc
Houston	28/82	19/66 t	28/82	18/64 t
Los Angeles	23/73	12/53 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75 t	30/86	23/73 pc
Minneapolis	17/62	8/46 s	22/71	11/52 sh
Montreal	8/46	2/35 r	13/55	3/37 s
Nassau	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
New York	19/66	9/48 pc	18/64	10/50 pc
Orlando	32/89	20/68 t	29/84	18/64 pc
Phoenix	34/93	20/68 s	32/89	19/66 s
San Fran.	19/66	10/50 pc	20/68	12/53 pc
Seattle	19/66	9/48 sh	19/66	10/50 sh
Toronto	9/48	1/34 sh	15/59	4/39 s
Vancouver	16/64	8/46 pc	18/61	9/48 sh
Washington	20/68	9/48 s	20/68	11/52 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Almaty	26/79	12/53 pc	28/79	14/57 pc
Bali	32/89	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 t
Beijing	28/82	16/61 s	30/86	16/61 pc
Bombay	30/86	23/73 s	31/88	24/75 s
Calcutta	38/100	25/77 s	37/98	25/77 s
Chiang Mai	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	22/71 r
Colombo	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Hanoi	32/89	26/79 r	32/89	26/79 r
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	26/79 sh	33/91	25/77 r
Hong Kong	29/84	24/75 r	31/88	25/77 r
Islamabad	38/100	20/68 s	39/102	22/71 s
Jakarta	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Karachi	35/67	25/77 s	35/97	24/75 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	23/73 pc	33/91	22/71 s
K. Kinabalu	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Manila	32/91	23/73 c	32/89	23/73 r
New Delhi	43/109	24/75 s	43/109	26/79 s
Phnom Penh	33/91	23/73 c	33/91	24/75 pc
Phuket	32/89	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 r
Rangoon	31/88	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 r
Seoul	17/62	8/46 sh	21/70	9/48 pc
Shanghai	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	14/57 pc
Singapore	33/91	26/79 pc	33/91	26/79 pc
Taipei	24/75	17/62 pc	23/73	19/66 sh
Tokyo	19/66	14/57 pc	19/66	13/55 pc
Vientiane	31/88	24/75 r	32/89	26/79 r

Africa

Algiers	22/71	11/52 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Cape Town	18/64	6/46 pc	14/57	7/44 pc
Casablanca	21/70	12/53 s	21/70	14/57 s
Harare	32/89	12/53 s	33/91	12/53 s
Lagos	30/86	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 r
Nairobi	28/79	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 s
Tunis	29/84	16/61 pc	26/79	14/57 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/61	7/44 sh	10/50	-2/28 pc
Caracas	31/88	25/77 pc	31/88	25/77 pc
Lima	24/75	17/62 s	24/75	18/64 s
Mexico City	25/77	11/52 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	18/64 pc	24/75	20/68 pc
Santiago	9/48	-7/20 pc	11/52	1/34 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	13/55 c	17/62	14/57 c
Sydney	17/62	13/55 pc	17/62	13/55 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice. W-Weather All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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Doctors Back Bill Curtailing Abortions For First Time

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THE AMERICAS

Doctors Back Bill Curtailing Abortions For First Time

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association has endorsed a bill to restrict "partial birth" abortions just as the hotly contested legislation faces a vote in the Senate.

The AMA's announcement marks the first time the largest U.S. physicians' organization has taken a position on an abortion bill. Only a week ago, the group declined to support or oppose the legislation.

The endorsement comes at a critical time, Senator Rick Santorum, Republican of Pennsylvania, the bill's sponsor, said he counted 62 "pretty solid" votes for the bill — five short of the two-thirds needed to override a veto promised by President Bill Clinton.

But he said that there were six to eight undecided votes that might be swayed by the AMA and added that prospects of a veto-proof Senate majority were "improving."

Last week, the Senate defeated an alternative drafted by the minority leader, Senator Thomas Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, and supported by Mr. Clinton that would have banned all late-term abortions but provided exceptions to protect the health of a woman.

The AMA's board of trustees decided to support the Santorum bill after its sponsors agreed to clarifications and procedural safeguards that spell out what procedure is banned and would help protect doctors from overzealous prosecution.

According to Senator Santorum, the changes would make it clear that doctors who are intending to deliver a baby would not be faulted if the disputed procedure suddenly and unexpectedly had to be employed to save the woman's life.

The bill would also more narrowly define "partial birth" to exclude other more widely accepted abortion procedures.

In addition, Mr. Santorum said, any physician accused of performing an illegal abortion would have the right to review by a state medical board before any criminal proceedings began, with information obtained by the review to be considered by the court.

With the changes, the bill "impacts only a particular and broadly disfavored — both by experts and the public — abortion procedure," said Nancy Dickey, chairman of the AMA's board of trustees.

The White House said the AMA statement and Mr. Santorum's amendments would not alter Mr. Clinton's opposition.

The House passed the Santorum bill two months ago with more than enough votes to override a veto. Similar legislation was vetoed last year by Mr. Clinton and the Senate sustained his veto.

Representative Charles Canady, Republican of Florida, the bill's chief sponsor in the House, said the AMA's endorsement brought the legislation "within sight" of a veto-proof majority in both houses of Congress.

The legislation would outlaw the procedure called "partial birth" abortion by its opponents, medically known as intact dilation and extraction, during which a surgeon pulls the fetus out of the birth canal feet first and then punctures the head, removes the brain and collapses the skull so the fetus can be removed vaginally.

The procedure could be used only to save the woman's life. No exception is provided to protect her health.

"It is a procedure which is never the only appropriate procedure and has no history in peer-reviewed medical literature or in accepted medical practice development," Ms. Dickey said in her statement of support for the bill.

Charles Bennett/The Associated Press

Lieutenant Flinn arriving Tuesday at Minot Air Force Base for hearing.

Court-Martial 'on Hold' For Female B-52 Pilot

The Associated Press

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, North Dakota — Court-martial proceedings were put on hold Tuesday for the first female B-52 bomber pilot, accused of having an adulterous affair and then lying about it, as court officials waited for the Pentagon's permission to go ahead.

"We're in a holding mode," an air force spokesman, Major Joe LaMarca, said as the court-martial was due to get under way at Minot Air Force Base.

Major LaMarca said the Pentagon's approval was needed because First Lieutenant Kelly Flinn had requested that she be allowed to resign with an honorable discharge and not be tried on charges of adultery, disobedience and lying to investigators.

He called it "standard procedure" when such a request is pending.

U.S. Air Force officials asked the Pentagon for the go-ahead Monday night and did not know when they would get a response, Major LaMarca said.

Earlier Tuesday, Lieutenant Flinn entered the Minot Air Force Base courthouse in full blue military garb, remaining stern and quiet in the presence of reporters. Her parents, brother and sister also arrived at the courthouse.

Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, who opposes prosecuting Lieutenant Flinn, said: "This is a case of the punishment being greatly disproportionate to the crime. She should be transferred to another base."

Defense Secretary William Cohen refused to discuss her case, but defended the military's tough legal standards.

Away From Politics

• In the first of four executions planned in Texas this week, a carpenter who killed three people with a claw hammer went quietly to his death for the 1985 murders. Richard Drinkard, 39, declined to say anything before being executed Monday evening. *(AP)*

• A booby-trapped beeper, hand-delivered to a young waitress in a New York City café, exploded in her hands, severing her right little finger. The victim, Tara Zukas, 25, detonated the beeper when she changed the battery. Policemen said the package containing the pager, addressed to her and her brother, was delivered a week ago. *(Reuters)*

• Policemen around the country began stopping cars at checkpoints in a campaign to enforce seat-belt and child-restraint laws. The weeklong effort was organized by the Air Bag Safety Campaign, a group financed by automobile and air bag manufacturers and insurance companies. *(NYT)*

• A white youth pleaded guilty in the burning of a black church in North Carolina last June. Matthew Neal Blackburn, 19, admitted he threw gasoline-filled beer bottles at the St. James AME Zion Baptist Church near Maysville and set it afire. He could be sentenced to up to 30 years in prison. *(AP)*

Secondhand Smoke Tied to Heart Attacks

Study of Women Finds That Regular Exposure Doubles the Risk

By John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — High exposure to secondhand smoke nearly doubles a woman's risk of having a heart attack, according to the largest study ever conducted on the issue.

The U.S. study, published Tuesday, provides strong new evidence supporting the hotly disputed claim that secondhand smoke poses a major health risk, and could play an important role in the first class-action lawsuit against tobacco companies over secondhand smoke, which is scheduled to begin in Florida on June 2.

Researchers asked 32,000 nurses in a large ongoing study to place themselves in one of three categories: no exposure to secondhand smoke, occasional exposure, and regular exposure. The researchers then monitored the nurses' health for 10 years, from 1982 to 1992, and found evidence of chronic heart disease in 152 cases, including 25 fatal heart attacks.

The researchers estimated the relative risks of coronary heart disease for those claiming regular exposure to secondhand smoke at 1.91 times that of women not exposed to tobacco smoke at home or work. Women claiming occasional exposure were 1.58 times more likely to suffer from heart disease than those not exposed.

The results "suggest that regular exposure to passive smoking at home or work increases the risk of heart disease, among nonsmoking women," wrote Ichiro Kawachi of Harvard Medical School and his colleagues in reporting the findings in the journal Circulation, which is published by the American Heart Association.

Walker Merryman, a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, said he could not comment until he had read the study.

Earlier research has shown that secondhand smoke increases the risk of lung cancer, though the amount of that risk is still in dispute. In a highly controversial report, the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that passive smoking causes 3,000 lung cancer deaths each year and respiratory problems for children. The agency research did not, however, evaluate the impact of passive smoking on heart disease.

Previous studies have suggested a link between secondhand smoke and heart disease, but the new study is by far the largest to evaluate the question.

Mr. Kawachi estimated that his research would translate into as many as 60,000 deaths each year in the United States attributable to secondhand smoke.

The researchers acknowledged, however, that their study had several important limitations, especially the reliance on subjective, self-reported exposure to tobacco smoke.

The new study could have an effect on the first class-action suit against the tobacco industry to go to trial.

A Miami attorney, Stanley M. Rosenblatt, is representing tens of thousands of nonsmoking flight attendants who claim to have been harmed by working for airlines in the days before a congressional ban on in-flight smoking.

CIA Called a Liar on Opening Records

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA's promises to make public its records about its most famous covert operations of the Cold War are merely "a brilliant public relations snow job" and "a carefully nurtured myth," says a historian who served for six years on a CIA panel that helps in the declassifying of the agency's data.

The academic, George Herring, a professor at the University of Kentucky, writes in a historians' newsletter that he feels that he and other members of the panel were used to create the impression that the agency was serious about fulfilling promises of openness made since 1992 by three successive directors of central intelligence.

Mr. Herring served on the Historical Review Panel from its inception in 1990 until 1996. But in the May newsletter of the Organization of American Historians, and in a subsequent interview, he contended that little had changed in the five years since Robert Gates, then the director, said in a speech that "the results of our historical review program have been quite meager. The consequences of low priority, few resources and rigid agency policies and procedures heavily biased toward denial of declassification."

Mr. Gates said then that the agency's files on its three most famous Cold War covert operations — the Bay of Pigs fiasco in Cuba in 1961, the coup against the elected government of Guatemala in 1954 and the coup that installed the shah of Iran in 1953 — would be made public in the not-too-distant future.

But none of the files have been made public, although a CIA official said Monday that part of those on Guatemala would be released in a few days.

Nor has the agency fulfilled a promise made in September 1993 by Mr. Gates's successor, James Woolsey, who pledged to open records — "warts and all" — not only on those three operations but also on eight others, including missions in Indonesia, Laos and Tibet.

"There are people in the agency who would like to live up to those promises, but they don't have the clout or the wherewithal to do so," said Mr. Herring. He said declassification as a whole had been "excruciatingly slow, and the volume of documents released certainly did not live up to our expectations of the meaning of openness."

The panel, which "met at the whim of the agency," did not meet at all between August 1990 and June 1994, he said, and was "used as window dressing" to enhance the CIA's public image.

"The agency had done such a brilliant public relations snow job," he said, that it convinced many historians that it really was "moving toward openness, a carefully nurtured myth that was not at all easy for me to dispel."

POLITICAL NOTES

Gephardt to Oppose Deal on Budget

WASHINGTON — Richard Gephardt, leader of the Democrats in the House, will oppose the balanced-budget deal that President Bill Clinton negotiated with Republican congressional leaders, Democratic sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Gephardt was to inform the House Democratic Caucus of his decision Tuesday and announce it later during the debate on the budget plan, according to two Democratic congressional sources.

The Missouri Democrat is not alone in taking a dim view of the agreement. But his decision has been eagerly anticipated, not only because of his House leadership position but also because he is likely to challenge Vice President Al Gore for the 2000 Democratic presidential nomination. *(AP)*

Plea for McDougal

WASHINGTON — The lawyer for Susan McDougal has argued that she has been jailed in "brutal" conditions for eight months on a contempt citation, will never agree to testify before a Whitewater grand jury and should be released.

Ms. McDougal is "extravagantly and irretrievably biased" against Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating the Clintons' role in the Whitewater venture, Michael Kennedy said in court papers he filed Monday seeking a hearing before a federal judge in Little Rock, Arkansas.

A spokesman at the Sybil Brand Institute for Women in Los Angeles, where Ms. McDougal is being held, denied that she was being treated harshly. "She's being treated like all other inmates; she may not feel that's warranted," he said. *(WP)*

Millie, Spaniel, Dies

HOUSTON — Millie, a springer spaniel who was "first dog" in the White House of George Bush and the namesake of a book that offered a dog's-eye view of the presidency, has died at the Bush summer home in Maine. She was 12.

Barbara Bush actually wrote the 1990 best-selling "Millie's Book," ostensibly "dictated" by the dog whose full name was Mildred Kerr Bush. The book sold more than 300,000 copies in its first year and raised nearly $900,000 for the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy. *(AP)*

Quote / Unquote

Senator Ernest Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, voting against the balanced-budget plan: "All we have to do is hold the line and actually balance the budget rather than trying to buy votes with spending and tax cuts that we can't afford." *(WP)*

McVeigh Had Traces Of Bomb, Jury Hears

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

DENVER — An FBI chemist has testified that explosive residue was found on the clothing and personal effects taken from Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bombing defendant, when he was arrested less than an hour and a half after an explosion shredded the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

Testifying Monday as the prosecution case against Mr. McVeigh drew to a close, Steven Burmeister said he found traces of PETN, a chemical used in detonation cord, on two of Mr. McVeigh's T-shirts, in the pockets of his jeans, and on a pair of earplugs the defendant had with him when he was arrested.

Mr. Burmeister, who is acting chief of the chemistry-toxicology unit of the FBI lab in Washington, told the federal court he found more PETN in the right-hand pocket of Mr. McVeigh's jeans, a finding that would be consistent for a right-handed person, as is Mr. McVeigh.

The FBI chemist also testified that there was "no doubt whatsoever" that crystals embedded in a piece of the Ryder truck body recovered near the Murrah building were ammonium nitrate. Mr. McVeigh has previously been identified as the man who rented the Ryder truck at a Junction City, Kansas, rental outlet two days before the April 19, 1995, bombing, in which 168 people were killed. Mr. McVeigh has pleaded not guilty in the case.

Government prosecutors allege that Mr. McVeigh's co-defendant, Terry Nichols, who will be tried separately at a later date, purchased 4,000 pounds (1,800 kilograms) of ammonium nitrate fertilizer in Kansas that served as the heart of the truck bomb.

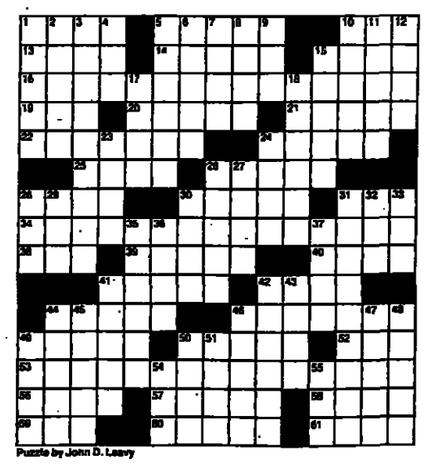
Mr. Burmeister said he compared the ammonium nitrate crystals taken from the piece of the Ryder truck body with ammonium nitrate fertilizer found at Mr. Nichols' home. "The results were consistent with one another," he said.

The government previously introduced into evidence a receipt for fertilizer that bore one of Mr. McVeigh's fingerprints. That, combined with Mr. Burmeister's testimony Monday, is the most solid evidence so far directly linking Mr. McVeigh to the materials allegedly used in the Oklahoma City bombing.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Bouquet holder
5 Bouquet makers
10 —— Offensive
13 Deejay Don
14 Two-time Grand Slam winner
15 Missile housing
16 "Relax!"
19 —— gratia arms
20 "I have half —— to . . ."
21 Part of a bouquet
22 The Beatles' last movie
24 Brush, so to speak
25 Baseball's Charlie Hustle
26 Meager
28 Monopoly token
30 Mail component
31 Legal matter
34 "Relax!"
38 Be in hock
39 1977 U.S. Open champ
40 Likable
41 Manipulate
42 Predominant
44 Chiseler
46 James Bond backdrop
49 Not so bold
50 Former Soviet First Lady
52 Guinness specialty
53 "Relax!"
56 Cravings
57 "The Brady Bunch" housekeeper
58 Flying eagle, e.g.
59 Old polit. cause
60 Novelist Dostoyevsky: Var.
61 Trojan ally, in the "Iliad"

DOWN
1 "Myra Breckinridge" author
2 That's a subject for Dean Martin!
3 Summer ailment
4 Therapy fad
5 Like a plum pudding
6 "C'est ——"
7 Kenmore product
8 Crack the books
9 Semicircle
10 Indonesian island
11 Cousin of a gazelle
12 June award
15 Work like a slave
17 Items at a lost-and-found
18 First game
23 With 49-Down, "Say Anything" co-star
24 Cutting remark
28 Lieu
27 True-crime TV series
28 Simpson's criminal-case judge
29 Vulgar
30 Peddle
31 It's found in a runoff
32 And so on
33 1967 Monkees song
35 Zoo section
36 Dr. Atkins's plan
37 Oklahoma town
41 Blubbers
42 Participant at a 90's dance club
43 Jai ——
44 Root on
45 One raising a howl?
46 Pancho's amigo
47 Going stag
48 Signs a lease
49 See 23-Down
50 Preside over
51 Bone-dry
54 Clod
55 Admiral competitor, once



Puzzle by John D. Leavy

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of May 20

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Rebellion in North Gives Taleban Chance to Extend Its Rule

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The Islamic Taleban militia, buoyed by a major rebellion in the north against an opposition warlord, continued an offensive Tuesday that has given the fundamentalists a new chance to defeat its opponents and impose its rule throughout the country.

The warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dustum, is facing a challenge from a mutinous general, Abdul Malik, who began an uprising in the north Monday, apparently in collusion with the Taleban.

The anti-Taleban alliance is locked in a fierce battle on two major fronts — in northwestern Afghanistan and about 150 kilometers (90 miles) north of the capital, Kabul.

The Taleban, who captured Kabul in September and already control all but a few northern provinces, said Tuesday that they had advanced to within five kilometers of the central Afghan city of Bamian, held by a Shiite Muslim militia.

The Taleban also said its forces had captured the strategic Shibar Pass, but an opposition spokesman denied previous claims by the Taleban that they had seized the pass, which leads to Bamian and also commands a route to the north.

General Dustum appeared to maintain a shaky grip on the northern city of Mazar-i Sharif, but the opposition alliance grouping General Dustum with the Shiite leader, Abdul Karim Khalily, and the former government commander, Ahmed Shah Masoud, seemed in poor shape.

Compared with the strictures imposed in Taleban-held areas, General Dustum has maintained a relatively secular social code in such cities as Mazar-i Sharif, where women can work, girls go to school and even alcohol is not hard to find.

The Taleban's information minister, Amir Khan Mutaqi, repeated Tuesday that the militia's goal of enforcing strict Islamic Sharia law.

"It is our intention to establish an Islamic government throughout Afghanistan," he said in Kabul.

The Taleban, whose movement emerged less than three years ago from religious schools in Pakistan and southern Afghanistan, may see final victory within their grasp.

But military analysts said the war was not over yet.

"It looks as if the Taleban could march into the north aided by treachery and subterfuge," said one analyst, recalling the militia's past successes in subverting opposing commanders.

"But it's still a very fluid situation," he said.

"Malik's men are Uzbeks and have ethnic differences with the Taleban, who are mainly Pashtuns," he said. "There may not be much trust between them."

Diplomats said that far from settling the conflict, defeat in the north for General Dustum and Mr. Masoud might simply prompt them to carry on their struggle from outside the country.

"A military takeover by the Taleban does not mean a political solution of the Afghan issue," the UN special envoy to Afghanistan, Norbert Holl, said.

He said that General Dustum and Mr. Masoud would not just give up.

"I'm sure they will go across the border and establish a government-in-exile," he said.

Some of Afghanistan's neighbors, including mainly Shiite Iran and the central Asian states of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, view the Taleban's Sunni Muslim militancy as a threat.

At a regional meeting in Turkmenistan's capital, Ashgabat, this month, President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan accused Pakistan of prolonging the Afghan conflict by backing the Taleban.

Pakistan has denied supporting the Taleban, saying it has no favorites in Afghanistan, but Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said during his current visit to Washington that the U.S. government should take a fresh look at the Islamic movement. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY

'Killing Fields' Remembered

TAKHMAU, Cambodia — Cambodia's former Communist rulers gathered in a suburban pagoda on Tuesday to remember the victims of the Khmer Rouge's "killing fields" regime.

The Cambodian People's Party had in the past marked May 20 as a "Day of Hate" against the Maoist group, but after a year of momentous change within the Khmer Rouge it changed the name this year to "Remembrance Day."

Thousands of Khmer Rouge guerrillas have defected to the government since the former top guerrilla official, Ieng Sary, split last August with hard-liners loyal to Pol Pot, leader of the 1975-79 regime blamed for the deaths of more than 1 million people through execution, disease and overwork. *(Reuters)*

China Advances On Korea Talks

BEIJING — China reported an advance Tuesday in bringing Seoul, Pyongyang, Washington and Beijing together for talks on securing lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said, "We think it can be said that consultations involving all sides on holding four-way talks on the Korean Peninsula have made progress." He did not elaborate.

President Jiang Zemin told the visiting South Korean foreign minister, Yoo Chong Hwa, in Beijing on Tuesday that China attached importance to its relations with South Korea, the Xinhua press agency said.

Beijing would push for the long-term development of friendly Chinese-Korean ties, Mr. Jiang said. *(Reuters)*

Philippine Drama

MANILA — A drunken barber was arrested Tuesday in the southern Philippine city of Iligan after he pulled out a pair of scissors while watching President Fidel Ramos inspect a new slaughterhouse.

"There was really no attempt on the life of the president," said Mr. Ramos's press undersecretary, Marcele Lagmay, "but any security man seeing a person carrying a bladed weapon would be alarmed." The barber was later released. *(Reuters)*

Clinton Trade Call 'Wise,' But Limited, China Says

Reuters

BEIJING — China on Tuesday praised President Bill Clinton's decision to renew its most-favored-nation trade status but urged Washington to grant the trade concessions on a permanent basis.

Mr. Clinton's move also drew praise in Taiwan and Hong Kong, whose economies are closely tied to China.

"We welcome President Clinton's announcement to extend most-favored-nation trading status for China," the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a news briefing. "We think this decision by President Clinton is a wise decision."

Mr. Clinton announced Monday that he planned to renew the favorable tariff terms for one year, firing the opening shot in what is expected to be a new foreign-policy battle with Congress. The president said he had decided to grant China what amounts to normal tariff treatment despite disputes with Beijing on many issues, notably human rights.

But Mr. Shen said the annual U.S. review of China's status was not conducive to the normal and stable development of trade ties. He also cautioned Congress, where opponents of trade concessions to China are expected to mount the fiercest congressional battle in years to overturn Mr. Clinton's decision.

"The U.S. Congress should not engage in unnecessary interference in MFN for China or cancel MFN," he said. "This is not in the interests of either side."

In Hong Kong, the decision was seen as particularly important. Erica Ng, assistant manager of international affairs at the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, said that if China's favorable status was not renewed it would "greatly affect confidence in the territory."

China accounts for much of the colony's re-export trade, and withdrawal of the trade privilege could result in the loss of up to $30 billion annually in revenue from trade and related industries in Hong Kong.

China's rival, Taiwan, also had praise for Mr. Clinton and expressed hope that Congress would back his decision.

"This is a very good development for Taiwan businessmen investing in the mainland," Chen Ruey-long, deputy director of the cabinet's Board of Foreign Trade, said on state radio.

Choice of Judge For Hong Kong Court Is Praised

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — One of Hong Kong's most respected lawyers was chosen as chief justice Tuesday, a decision hailed as strengthening the chances of keeping the judiciary independent under Chinese rule.

The lawyer, Andrew Li, 48, a Cambridge-educated jurist, will take office July 1 and head the Court of Final Appeal, which is to replace the British Privy Council as Hong Kong's highest court when the British colony becomes a semi-autonomous region of China.

The decision by Hong Kong's future leader, Tung Chee-hwa, comes at a time when he is under fire at home and abroad for his announced restriction of civil liberties in Hong Kong under Chinese sovereignty.

The Court of Final Appeal will be empowered to invite judges from other common-law jurisdictions to sit on it, and will be independent on all matters concerning Hong Kong's domestic affairs.

But there are gray areas that worry many jurists.

Cases in which a Hong Kong law seems to clash with the territory's postcolonial constitution, or which touch on China's national interest, must be adjudicated by the Chinese Parliament.

The question is whether the court will be timid and refer all contentious matters to Beijing, or robustly defend its jurisdiction, said the legislator and jurist Margaret Ng.

In another development, China said Tuesday that countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Beijing would not be allowed to maintain consulates in Hong Kong after the British colony reverts to Chinese rule at midnight June 30. *(AP, Reuters)*

Wachira Zakaria/The Associated Press

Riot police facing demonstrators from the United Development Party during a rally in Jakarta on Tuesday.

More Political Violence Erupts in the Streets of Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — A riot broke out in central Java on Tuesday, and troops fired shots into the air in Jakarta as thousands of people poured onto the streets in support of a Muslim-backed party contesting the May 29 elections.

Witnesses said up to 10,000 supporters of the minority, Muslim-oriented United Development Party attacked an office of the governing Golkar party in the town of Pekalongan, about 260 miles (415 kilometers) east of Jakarta.

They said the office was pelted with stones and ransacked before policemen fired warning shots and tear gas to disperse the mob. Four motorcycles and many Golkar flags were burned by the crowd and two houses near the Golkar office were damaged. Five people were injured in the violence, and about a score were held by police, they said.

In Jakarta, a riot nearly broke out in the Otista area in the east of the city after police earlier broke up a street battle between backers of the United Development Party and Golkar.

United Development Party backers also poured into the streets in other heavily Muslim areas in southern, eastern and central districts of the capital of 10 million people.

Australia's 'Stolen Generation'

Report Calls Policy on Aboriginal Children 'Genocide'

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Australian authorities grossly violated the human rights of generations of aboriginal children through a policy of forcibly separating them from their parents, according to extracts from a report prepared for the government.

An inquiry that heard evidence from more than 500 victims of a practice that persisted until the 1960s found that one child in five had suffered sexual abuse in foster families or institutions and one in six had reported excessive physical punishment as children.

"Some of these people are absolute wrecks," said Mick Dodson, Australia's social justice commissioner and an aborigine who was a victim of the practice himself. "Through no fault of their own they're ruined souls, their whole existence lurches from a tragic history to a tragic future, they live each day the trauma of what happened."

According to testimony given to the inquiry, thousands of children were forcibly removed from their parents under an official policy that made them wards of the state from birth and gave aboriginal parents no guardianship rights.

Many never saw their children again.

The report, which followed a two-year investigation known in Australia as the "stolen generation" inquiry, was completed in April and sent to the attorney general, Daryl Williams, the Sydney Morning Herald said.

Extracts from leaked copies of the report were broadcast by ABC radio and published by the Herald, which said Canberra had already attacked the report and was likely to reject its call for compensation and a day of atonement.

According to the extracts, the report found that the authorities had failed in their legal duty to care for the children and that their removal had been "a gross breach" of international human-rights standards and of local legal standards.

From late in the last century until the mid-1960s, children of indigenous Australian people could be taken from their parents without a court order. The inquiry described the policy as "a crime against humanity" and "an act of genocide," contravening the genocide convention ratified by Australia in 1949.

Surveys in 1989 showed that 47 percent of aboriginal respondents were separated from their parents as children. Overall, the surveys showed that at least 5,600 children were separated from their parents between 1883 and 1969.

Morgan Lewis/Reuters

Australia's social justice commissioner, Mick Dodson.

Death Toll Reaches 46 In Bangladesh Cyclone

The Associated Press

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh — A cyclone that battered the southeastern coast and a tornado that followed in its path and struck an offshore island have killed at least 46 people.

Relief workers were arranging for food and temporary shelter for tens of thousands of people left homeless.

Two relief organizations, the Red Crescent Society and the Cyclone Preparedness Program, independently reported a death toll of 46.

About a third of the casualties were in the port city of Chittagong, the second largest in Bangladesh and its economic gateway.

The cyclone lashed Chittagong on Monday with winds of 200 kilometers per hour (125 miles per hour). In many areas along the 400-kilometer coast, tidal surges two meters (six feet) high swamped islands and swept over crops. Fallen trees and debris made many roads impassible.

Army and navy units began a huge relief effort Tuesday to contact survivors and assess the devastation. The Red Crescent Society mobilized 33,000 volunteers to help with relief efforts.

The tornado struck Maheshkhali Island, 11 kilometers from the port of Cox's Bazar, about six hours after the cyclone ended, said Gulam Rabbani of the Cyclone Preparedness Center in Chittagong. Seven people were crushed to death in their homes, he said.

St. Martin, an island of 6,000 inhabitants, and Teknaf, home to 22,000 Muslim refugees who live in tents after fleeing the Burmese Army, took the brunt of the storm. Communication lines with many islands off Bangladesh's southern coast were severed, and reports of casualties and damage were incomplete.

The material on this advertisement is compiled from pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21 and 22, 1927.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Warm, very cloudy.
Wind NW, moderate.
Temperature yesterday: Max. 81 70 Fahr.), min. 8 (46 Fahr.).
Channel crossings: Rather rough.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

5.30 A.M. EDITION

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40th YEAR. No. 14,476. Business Office and Information Bureau: 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Tel: Gutenberg 84-98 and 25-18. PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927. Editorial Office: 38 RUE DU LOUVRE Tel Gutenberg 01-12 and 02-13. PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

LINDBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

50,000 Roar Welcome at Field as Lone American Lands After Ocean Dash of 33 hr. 30 min.

DARE-DEVIL FLIER

Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, probably the most daring aviator of all time, completed the greatest flight in air history last night at 10.22 o'clock, when he set his Ryan monoplane down on Le Bourget Field just thirty-three hours and thirty minutes after he roared off the ground at Roosevelt Field, outside of New York, 3,600 miles away.

To America goes the honor of having one of her sons as the first to fly between New York and Paris, and to the plucky, haired-haired youth who drove the plane alone on the long, hazardous journey not only goes the honor but the Orteig prize on 25,000 and a new world's record for a non-stop flight.

WILD BEDLAM AT FIELD

If 10,000 devils were summoned in a mad dance to strike simultaneously all of the tocsins in this land the din and bedlam they would raise would never equal the frenzied enthusiasm and the hysterical roar that swept across the field as Lindbergh brought his silver gray plane to a perfect landing in the glare of the powerful flood lights which illuminated the aerodrome.

Twenty-five thousand people inside the field surged forward to catch a glimpse of the daring twenty-five-year old youth who defied the elements and human endurance to finish the most sensational flight since men first took to the air and before his motor had stopped running this screaming mass had surrounded his plane

LONGINES Presents the LINDBERGH SPIRIT Collection
Longines

In the frenzied rush it appeared for a moment as several persons might be cut to pieces by the whirring propellers but as the crowd closed in on the plane Lindbergh turned the switch and the motor died. For a moment he yet blinking at the mass through the glass shield of the cockpit until a New York Herald reporter, one of the first to reach the machine, opened the cockpit door, and he stepped to the ground, his first trip abroad.

Commandant Weiss and Sergeant Detroyat were the first to rush to his side and to offer him their arms as he stepped from the cockpit.

"Ok, you don't have to help me out." Lindbergh said as he jumped to the ground.

"Well, I am here," he drawled, "are there any mechanics around?"

These were the first words he uttered on French soil with the screaming, enthusiastic din ringing in his ears.

When the crowd caught sight of lip boyish face and his frank winning smile it roared anew and soon he was on the shoulders of a dozen Frenchmen and Americans, hysterical men and women shrieking their congratulations. Despite the fatiguing journey of thirty-three hours alone at the controls, after a start with only two hours sleep, he was still smiling and uttered a few "tous" to the frenzied French acclamations

50,000 See Landing.

The tremendous crowd of more than 50,000 which jammed he airport -half of which were on the flying field itself and which for hours had been patiently waiting his arrival - suddenly sprang to life at 10:20 when the roar of a plane was heard to the north of the field. "It's Lindbergh" 50,000 throats shouted.

The roar grew louder and soon heard overhead and powerful searchlights swept the skies and caught the shimmering wings of his plane as he rounded the field. Three times he circles the brilliantly illuminated field coming nearer to earth each time, until the letters NX 122 were easily distinguishable on the wings of his plane as the powerful lights flashed across his path.

Then out of clear, starry sky, the silver grey plane slid to a graceful landing in front of the airport office and the greatest flight of all times had ended. He arrived, this carefree youth of twenty-five whose venture was looked upon by experienced aviators as almost impossible. He had put behind probably the greatest performance since aeroplanes were first made and a record that will stand for many years.

Pessimist at Start.

Every seasoned pilot before his trip continued to point out why he could never make the flight. He was flying alone, a superhuman task of endurance to sit at the control, in one position for more than 33 hours. No man could stand it they said.

He was depending on a simple magnetic compass to guide him over the sea and to the coast of France which he must cross after dark. Navigators declared that it was impossible to maintain a course and pick up Paris by day, let alone by night and his attempt was considered doomed to fail

Yet, last night here he was in Paris. He had steadily kept a true course across the 1,900 miles of sea, picked up Plymouth and Cherbourg and descended upon Paris at night and within fifty two minutes of his scheduled time. Not only was his feat one of daring and brilliant achievement but of skill that left experienced airmen stunned.

6,900 Mile Trip.

Besides his phenomenal feat his plane has probably the greatest performance to its credit on record. Just ten days ago, on May 11 Lindbergh was in San Diego, Cal. 2,600 miles from New York. Last night he had put more than 6,200 miles behind in fewer than two weeks without changing his motor

Flood Lights Put On.

As the sun sank, a brilliant ball of fire behind the trees and buildings to the West, lights began to flicker on the field outlining the buildings and the landing runways from the air. As darkness shrouded the field, the flood lights flashed across the broad expanse occasionally and workers stood by the powerful searchlights ready to pick the flier out of the sky.

Thousands Rush Plane.

When the daring flier swung over the field out of a starry sky the thousands behind the iron grilled enclosure lost all semblance of control and smashed the barriers, trampling policemen, officials, and spectators. Across the field they swept like an angry wave, brushing all resistance aside. Here and there soldiers swung the buts of their rifles in an effort to stem the tide which tore everything aside

Clothes were torn hats were lost and women were bruised as they stumbled to their knees across the field to catch a glimpse of the youthful airman. It was a mad mob that fought its way breathlessly across the expanse of green to hold out the hand of France to the United States in a sportsman's greeting. No one cared - the one desire was to get close enough to shout a greeting or a bravo in his ears.

Others packed the windows of the buffet and terraces above as well as the balconies of the buildings that were available. Some had perilous perches and one man fell from a second story on the archway below cutting both wrists.

Great Demonstration.

It was probably the greatest crowd that ever went past the gates of Le Bourget and many declared it was the greatest demonstration ever staged in Paris in years. Certainly no national hero could have received more of a greeting and the fact that it was staged for a stranger made it doubly impressive

EUROPE

Greece Trying to Alter Image as the 'Spoiled' Odd Man Out of Europe

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — In a major shift, Greece has traded in its long-standing odd-man-out role in NATO and European Union affairs for more pragmatic and responsible policies toward its neighbors.

Shedding the confrontational tactics of the early 1990s, Prime Minister Costas Simitis seems determined to rely on regional cooperation, budgetary rigor and improving economic growth to define a calmer turn-of-the-century role for the nation's 10 million citizens.

The change reflects painful lessons learned since the end of the Cold War and the perceived threat of the growing unpredictability of Turkey, its more powerful neighbor to the east, according to officials, diplomats and academics.

This pragmatic approach may consign to the history books the emotional roller-coaster politics of Mr. Simitis's fellow Socialist predecessor, Andreas Papandreou, who dominated Greek political life for two decades until his death last June.

In his heyday in the 1980s, Mr. Papandreou stirred Greek hearts, especially by healing the wounds of

NEWS ANALYSIS

Greece's 1944-48 civil war and finally recognizing the losing Communists as equal citizens. In the Cold War's final decade, he put the nation on the international map by threatening to close U.S. military bases here and otherwise antagonizing Washington.

Mr. Papandreou first opposed Greek membership in the European Union, and then milked it to the last subsidized drop. So over the years, Greece's 14 EU partners became increasingly annoyed with what a senior official here described as "our spoiled-child" approach of seldom playing by the rules even when receiving aid worth $5 billion a year.

Mr. Simitis has proved his political mettle by calling and winning early parliamentary elections in September. During the winter, he faced down striking, normally pro-Socialist farmers and teachers opposed to austerity measures designed to bring the economy's performance closer to EU guidelines.

Senior officials contend that the new policy proves Greece's emerging political maturity after decades of turbulence. With three more years of Mr. Simitis's stewardship likely before elections, the Athens stock market seems to agree. It doubled in value in the four months after his refusal to knuckle under to the strikers.

Western diplomats voice prudence, but credit Athens's new pragmatism with paying diplomatic and political dividends unthinkable barely 18 months ago.

These are among the examples that illustrate Mr. Simitis's pragmatic insistence on cutting losses:

- Greece is enjoying thriving trade relations — and even participated in joint military exercises — with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, whose legitimacy Athens had long worked to deny.
- In Albania, where relations were inflamed less than two years ago because five ethnic Greeks were jailed on espionage charges, a sizable Greek Army peacekeeping contingent is deployed as part of the Italian-led European multinational force.
- Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos recently astounded many Greeks by openly dissociating Athens from a virtual German veto on Ankara's EU membership application and insisting that "Turkey's final goal must be unification with Europe."

Coming only 14 months after Greece and Turkey almost went to war over two tiny uninhabited islets in the Aegean Sea in January 1996, Mr. Pangalos's remarks encouraged cautious hopes that the abiding tensions between these NATO members could be reduced.

Turkey reciprocated within weeks. For the first time in a decade, its army chief of staff attended Greek national day festivities in Ankara and urged an end to traditional animosities.

Still, Western efforts to capitalize on such gestures proceed prudently. The Dutch government recently promoted consultations between retired Greek and Turkish notables to discuss grievances.

But nationalistic opposition from 32 Socialist legislators apparently prompted the Simitis government to refuse a meeting next month between the experts, deciding instead to exchange written texts.

Such suspicions are scarcely new. But a senior official hinted that Mr. Pangalos's remarks reflected a subtle change in traditional Greek evaluations of Turkey and a need to engage Ankara, rather than spurn it.

"We Greeks must get over the old knee-jerk reaction that if something is bad for Turkey, it is good for us," the official said. "We must not pour oil on the fire."

The official had to foresee further troubles with Turkey, but at least he felt that Greece's position was now better understood by its NATO and EU partners.

"Europe has taught us Athens is not the center of the world," he added, "that we're all in the same boat and need to cooperate with our partners — and not just on economic questions."

EU Wrestles With Plan Calling for Military Role

Agence France-Presse

THE HAGUE — Proposals to give the European Union a role in military affairs for the first time were put before foreign ministers here Tuesday as negotiations on a new EU treaty moved into a decisive final stage.

With less than a month to go before the treaty is due to be signed at the June 16-17 summit meeting in Amsterdam, the ministers met to discuss the main elements of a draft treaty drawn up by the Union's Dutch presidency and prepare a meeting Friday of EU leaders at Noordwijk.

The Dutch draft calls for EU governments to commit themselves to a gradual merger with the Western European Union, a defense grouping that comprises only 10 of the 15 EU states.

The draft called the Western European Union an "integral part of the development" of the European Union with the "objective of gradual integration" of the Western European Union into the European Union.

The plan, modeled on long-standing French-German ideas, has been backed by nine countries, but faces an insurmountable obstacle in the shape of fierce opposition from Britain, Denmark and the four neutral EU states — Austria, Finland, Ireland and Sweden.

Finland and Sweden have warned that, as well as compromising their neutrality, giving the EU a defense identity could complicate the bloc's enlargement plans, particularly in relation to their Baltic neighbors.

Until now Russia has taken a relaxed attitude to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania being groomed for EU membership. But Moscow's position could change if EU membership entailed an automatic security guarantee through the Western European Union, the Scandinavians fear.

Britain opposes a merger of the two groupings on the grounds that it would undermine NATO.

While ruling out a commitment to transforming the European Union into a full-fledged defense club, diplomats said it was increasingly likely that the new treaty would give the EU the power to ask the Western European Union to plan and carry out peacekeeping, humanitarian and other crisis-management operations on its behalf.

Britain and the neutrals have indicated that they could live with such a formula.

The draft treaty also includes proposals aimed at strengthening the EU's coming to foreign policy decisions. A consensus is emerging on plans to establish a new planning and analysis unit and on the appointment of a senior official to give foreign policy a public face.

Under the Dutch text, abstentions would not prevent decisions being made on overall strategy in any area. Once decided, decisions on the implementation of the policy would be made by majority vote. Decisions with military or defense implications would continue to require unanimity and countries would be able to block decisions by pleading vital national interests.

Gerard Malie/Agence France-Presse

Demonstrators protesting the arrival of Jean-Marie Le Pen in Lyon.

Chirac Says 'Single Voice' Is in France's Interest

Paris Calls Socialists a Threat to the Euro

Reuters

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac pledged Tuesday that France would meet its European commitments but, in a veiled warning against electing a leftist government, he said Paris could only defend its interests if it spoke with a single voice.

Speaking five days before the first round of parliamentary elections, Mr. Chirac said that France "will only be able to defend its interests if it is capable of speaking with a single voice, a strong voice."

The president said he would personally ensure France met its European commitments — apparently a reference to fulfilling the conditions for a single European currency in 1999.

Monetary union is a burning issue in the campaign for the poll May 25 and June 1.

"France will meet its European commitments with lucidity and pragmatism," the president said.

"It will do so because our economy is in better shape and we have recreated the conditions for good growth," he added.

The opposition Socialists and Communists have opposed any further austerity to meet the requirements for monetary union.

Prime Minister Alain Juppe said Tuesday that a leftist victory in the poll could endanger France's place in European economic and monetary union.

"It would be a shambles in Europe, firstly because the Socialists and Communists don't agree among themselves," Mr. Juppe told RTL radio.

He added that the Socialists' economic policy, "with extra spending and deficits, would push us off track" for European monetary union.

"We have made conditions so that the euro will succeed," he said, referring to the single currency.

"I rather have the feeling that Lionel Jospin is making conditions so it will fail."

But Mr. Jospin, the Socialist leader, told Le Monde that there would be no crisis over the single currency if the left won.

Mr. Jospin said he would not feel bound by a "stability pact," adopted by European Union leaders in Dublin in December, limiting the public deficits of countries that join the euro once it is introduced in 1999.

He added: "No one wants a crisis with France, and France will not have to provoke a crisis, but it will have a greater weight than it has had up to now."

Economists say the two major parties differ more in rhetoric than in substance on European monetary union.

Opinion polls published before a legal blackout went into force at midnight Saturday showed the center-right and the combined left virtually even, with the right projected to win by 39 to 100 seats in the 577-seat National Assembly.

The right's projected lead in seats, which narrowed slightly over the last week, was due to expectations that a majority of voters for the extreme-right National Front would switch to center-right candidates on the second round.

■ Farmers Protest Milk Prices

Dairy farmers protesting a fall in milk prices blocked distribution centers around France on Tuesday, threatening stocks at some supermarkets but pressuring the government into a meeting, The Associated Press reported.

The farmers singled out about 15 distribution centers, according to the deputy chief of the National Federation of Milk Producers, Andre Grynspan.

Protesters were stopping delivery trucks from entering or leaving depots in Brittany, in western France, and in eastern, southeastern and southwestern France, Mr. Grynspan said.

BRIEFLY

U.S. Rejects Slovak Feeler On Neutrality Guarantees

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — The United States rejected a request Tuesday for security guarantees should Slovakia declare neutrality.

The U.S. Embassy in Bratislava issued a statement after a meeting Monday between Ambassador Ralph Johnson and Jan Slota, leader of the extreme-right Slovak National Party, who asked if such a guarantee would be possible.

The Slovak National Party is a member of Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar's coalition government, which hopes to be among the first former Soviet-bloc countries to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But the junior members of the broad coalition, the Slovak National Party and the leftist Workers' Party, have opposed membership in both NATO and the European Union and the rightist party has floated the idea of Slovak neutrality backed by superpower guarantees. *(Reuters)*

ETA Admits 15 Attacks

MADRID — ETA, the Basque separatist group, took responsibility Tuesday for 15 attacks in the last five months, including two fatal shootings.

A statement in the Basque nationalist newspaper Egin, ETA's usual spokesman, said the group was responsible for the killings of a police officer on April 24 and a civil guardsman on May 3 as well as an assassination attempt on April 16 and several bombs, one of which wounded a construction worker in Seville.

ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Freedom and which has killed some 800 people since 1968 in a campaign of bombings and shootings, also warned Spaniards to avoid touching "suspicious packages." *(Reuters)*

Chernomyrdin to Visit China

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia plans to visit China next month to sign several major agreements, including plans to build a nuclear power plant and a natural gas pipeline, officials said Tuesday.

A spokesman for Mr. Chernomyrdin's office said that the prime minister was scheduled to visit China on June 26-28. He is to meet with President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng.

The Russian Foreign Ministry said Mr. Chernomyrdin was expected to sign about 10 economic agreements. They include a contract for Russia to build a nuclear power plant in China, said Leonid Moiseyev, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry's China desk. *(AP)*

DeBakey Praises Yeltsin's Recovery

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has recovered from heart surgery even more rapidly than doctors had expected, a leading American cardiologist who advised on the operation was quoted as saying Tuesday.

According to the Kremlin press office, the cardiologist, Michael DeBakey, said, "The rehabilitation has proceeded even somewhat ahead of schedule, quicker than one would have expected by now."

He added, "Yeltsin is in good form."

Dr. DeBakey, who met Mr. Yeltsin on Tuesday at the Central Clinical Hospital in Moscow, advised a team of Russian surgeons who performed bypass surgery on the president Nov. 5.

Ex-Spymaster Cites '90 Offer Of U.S. Haven

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Markus Wolf, the former East German spy chief, says that after the fall of the Berlin Wall the CIA offered him a new life in California if he told them everything his agents had been doing during the Cold War.

The first excerpts from Mr. Wolf's memoirs, "Man Without a Face," were made public Tuesday by Stern magazine, which will publish them over three weeks. The book is to appear in 13 countries, including the United States, on June 1.

On May 27, a verdict is expected in the second trial the legendary former spymaster has faced since German unification in 1990. Mr. Wolf, 74, headed East Germany's espionage network from 1953 to 1986.

Once dubbed the "man without a face" because few in the West knew what he looked like, Mr. Wolf's agents gained NATO secrets for the Soviet bloc that could have been decisive if war had broken out in Europe.

Mr. Wolf said he was approached in May 1990 with an offer from the CIA director, William Webster, to work for the U.S. spy agency. He also said that Gardner Hathaway, who was assistant director of the CIA for counterintelligence, visited him and offered a "seven-figure sum," a new identity and a house in California.

CATCH THE SPIRIT

Watches and chronographs available in blue, red, yellow, black or white

NEW YORK - PARIS NONSTOP AND TIMED BY LONGINES. ON MAY 21, 1927, IN LESS THAN 34 HOURS, CHARLES LINDBERGH BECAME A TRUE PIONEER IN AVIATION HISTORY ON BOARD HIS "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS".

LONGINES
L'ELEGANCE DU TEMPS DEPUIS 1832
SWISS MADE

70 YEARS LATER, HIS SPIRIT LIVES ON IN THE "LINDBERGH SPIRIT COLLECTION", A CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION OF THE LONGINES HOUR ANGLE WATCH CREATED AND DESIGNED BY CHARLES LINDBERGH HIMSELF.

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INTERNATIONAL

JOBS: *OECD Gives Several European Governments Failing Grade*

Continued from Page 1

carried out its 1994 recommendations.

"I think this report signifies that European countries have to work much harder at liberalizing their job markets," Mr. Aaron said. "Otherwise they are never going to reduce their unemployment significantly."

At OECD and Group of Seven meetings alike, European officials have often rejected American-style labor market flexibility as being incompatible with their tradition of greater social protection. Several Europeans have argued that the United States does not create real jobs, but is rather forging a nation of "hamburger flippers."

"Frankly," Mr. Aaron said, "the Europeans seem more inclined to talk about how they are different from the U.S. and how they can't do these things. But look at our 4.9 percent unemployment rate. We must be doing something right, and a lot of our jobs are above the median income level, so we are also pulling up the median."

The OECD report specifically shows how the Netherlands — with a jobless level of 6.4 percent, compared with a Europe-wide average of 11 percent — has focused on reforms such as wage moderation, tax reductions, a lower minimum wage for young workers and scaled back payroll taxes for low-wage groups. Ireland, meanwhile, has reduced its unemployment level by lowering unemployment benefits, reducing marginal effective tax rates and improving education and vocational training.

Unusually for an OECD study, the report acknowledges that various European governments have faced domestic political and social obstacles in trying to make labor markets more flexible.

"In some countries, including Germany, France, Italy and Belgium," it says, "political constraints have prevented greater breadth and/or depth of reform." France's unemployment rate is now 12.8 percent, while Germany's stands at 11.2 percent.

Another section of the report quotes officials from France, Belgium and Austria as citing "fears of negative repercussions on social cohesion as reasons for adopting a measured and incremental approach to reform."

At the minister-level meeting next week, the OECD will also urge more across-the-board regulatory reforms as a way of stimulating economic growth. It will offer seven specific guidelines, saying that cumulative economic growth could be increased by as much as 6 percent over the next decade if these reforms were completed.

The seven items include adopting a broad program of regulatory reforms, reviewing regulations systematically; making sure that regulations are transparent and nondiscriminatory; reforming economic regulations in all sectors to stimulate competition; eliminating economic regulations unless clear evidence demonstrates they are the best way to serve the public interest; eliminating barriers to trade and investment, and coordinating regulations with other economic policy objectives.

Among the examples that are to be presented is the U.S. air transport sector, where deregulation helped fares to drop by one-third from 1976 to 1993. Also cited by the OECD report is regulatory reform in the British and Finnish telecommunications sectors, which has brought down the price of telephone services by two-thirds.

■ No Place for Russia in OECD

Russia is unlikely to become a member of the OECD anytime soon because the country's economy is not yet open enough, Mr. Johnston, the organization's secretary-general, said Tuesday, The Associated Press reported.

"It's the same thing with every country," he said. "They need to reach a certain liberalization level and we are far from that now with Russia."

Mr. Johnston did not rule out an eventual Russia membership, saying that at some point he would want Russia in the OECD. He gave no timetable. Russia's application to join has also been slowed down by the organization's financial problems, Mr. Johnston admitted.

DEALS: *EU Antitrust Chief Studies High-Stakes Airline Alliances*

Continued from Page 1

Seven U.S. senators, led by Slade Gorton of Boeing's home state of Washington, have protested in a letter to the White House. Vice President Al Gore promised earlier this month to take "whatever action is appropriate" if Mr. van Miert seeks to impose tough conditions on the merger, and officials hinted that President Bill Clinton may raise the case when he meets with EU leaders next week in The Hague.

One U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, noted that the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Transportation and the Department Justice had not uttered a word about their reviews of the two deals.

"One would hope that Mr. van Miert would hold his own counsel," the official said.

Britain's previous, Conservative government criticized Mr. van Miert, accusing him of unwanted interference in the BA case. Even EU officials criticized his strong attack on Renault's decision to shut its plant in his native Belgian region of Flanders this year, with some calling him the "Flemish commissioner."

Mr. van Miert has insisted he is only applying EU merger regulations, not playing politics.

[Reflecting concern in the United States over the proposed alliance between American and BA, a U.S. senator with jurisdiction over antitrust issues joined others in Congress on Tuesday in calling for a public hearing on the issues surrounding the proposed alliance. Bloomberg News reported from Washington.

[The senator, Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, said in a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno, that the pairing "raises important and unique competition and policy questions that deserve close attention by the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation." Mr. Hatch heads the Senate Judiciary Committee.

[The Department of Transportation has final authority to approve or deny airline alliances, but the law says the attorney general may request a hearing.]

On Tuesday, Mr. van Miert went to London to brief Britain's new trade secretary, Margaret Beckett, on the conditions he will demand for approval of the alliance between BA and American.

The pair would dominate the lucrative North Atlantic routes with more than 60 percent of the market, and competitors from Delta Air Lines to Virgin Atlantic Airways have cried foul.

The conditions, which the European Commission was due to endorse on Wednesday, were expected to include the disposal of hundreds of take-off and landing slots at London's Heathrow Airport, BA's home base, along with other measures, possibly including restraints or delays to the airlines' plans to combine certain operations.

"There's more than slots that they'll have to change," a commission official said. Mr. van Miert also was expected to send a statement of objections to Boeing on Wednesday, requiring Boeing to rewrite multibillion-dollar, exclusive contracts to supply aircraft to American Airlines and Delta in return for EU approval of the McDonnell purchase.

Unless Boeing complies, aides to Mr. van Miert warn, he could impose fines of up to 10 percent of sales, or about $4 billion.

■ US Airways Buyback

US Airways Group Inc. said it would buy back preferred stock from British Airways PLC in a transaction valued at $126.2 million, a sign of renewed financial strength at the once-struggling U.S. airline, Bloomberg News reported Tuesday from Arlington, Virginia.

The buyback is a big step toward ending the three-year partnership between the sixth-ranked U.S. airline and Britain's largest air carrier, an alliance that went sour when British Airways jilted US Airways for rival AMR Corp. last year.

The shares in the buyback represent about 26 percent of British Airways' holdings of preferred stock in US Airways.

COMPETE: *Losing an Edge*

Continued from Page 1

which soared to seventh place from 15th last year on its efforts to deregulate its economy and to sell off former state-owned industries.

Most other countries, which the authors grouped in an Anglo-Saxon bloc, also did well.

The increase in the U.S. ranking was attributed to technology and a government deficit at 1.4 percent of GDP last year, the smallest of any industrial nation.

The United States was followed in the rankings by a resurgent Canada, which rose to fourth place from eighth, also benefiting from a narrowed government deficit . New Zealand ranked fifth in the survey.

Top-ranked Singapore and Hong Kong were joined in the top 10 by Taiwan, which came in eighth place, and Malaysia, which came in ninth.

But the Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs, in his summary of the report, wrote that the recent slowing in East Asian growth rates suggested only the "gradual end to superfast growth that we have already seen in Japan."

In some East Asian nations though, the authors warned that overvalued exchange rates and shaky banking systems may yet exact their costs. "Not even the east Asian tigers are immune to the laws of economic life," Mr. Sachs said.

On a far broader scale Mr. Sachs warned that a widening gap between rich and poor in most countries of the world, plus growing corruption and lawlessness in many nations are threatening to brake progress toward economic reform in many countries.

An unequal distribution of the fruits of economic growth stores up deep social problems that can be unleashed at any time. As for corruption and lawlessness, Mr. Sachs said that many studies have now found that "widespread corruption lowers economic growth rates and repels foreign investment."

High levels of organized crime and low levels of effective police protection were but two of the many failings laid at the door of Russia and several of its former satellites. That plus a "slackening" in the pace of economic reform put Russia and the Ukraine dead last and second to last, respectively, in the competitiveness rankings. Even the Czech Republic, which the report reckoned to be the most competitive former Soviet block economy, came out at a below par 32d in the overall rankings.

In contrast to the still modest flows of foreign investment into those countries the report said that East Asia was still reaping enormous benefits as the most popular emerging market destination for foreign investors. Last year it took in more than half of all the direct foreign investment destined for developing nations.

Unfortunately, East Asia also led the rankings for government corruption. Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam took the top four slots in the report's survey on the prevalence of "irregular, additional payments," in doing business. Runners-up were Russia, Venezuela and India.

BRIEFLY

Albright Sets Visit to Sarajevo

WASHINGTON — The U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, placing new emphasis on peace efforts in Bosnia, will visit Sarajevo the weekend of May 31 and may also visit other venues in the Balkans, the State Department said Tuesday.

Announcing Mrs. Albright's plans, Nicholas Burns, the department spokesman, said there was "concern" that parties to the U.S.-mediated Bosnia peace accord were "falling down" on their commitments. *(Reuters)*

UN 'Concern' on Gadhafi Flights

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Security Council said Tuesday that Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, violated sanctions by flying to Niger and Nigeria earlier this month.

The council noted "with concern" reports that Libyan-registered aircraft flew to Niger on May 8 and returned to Libya on May 10 in violation of sanctions. The mildly worded statement was a compromise mainly between the United States and Egypt. *(Reuters)*

Rights Workers Killed in Bogota

BOGOTA — Gunmen posing as federal investigators killed two human-rights workers and one of the worker's father after storming their apartment and forcing the victims to their knees.

At least five men dressed in black and armed with submachine guns broke into the apartment Monday of Elsa Constanza Alvarado, 36, and her husband, Mario Calderon, 50, said Camilo Borrero of the Jesuit-funded Center for Research and Popular Education, where the couple worked. Elsa Alvarado's father was killed and her mother critically wounded. *(AP)*

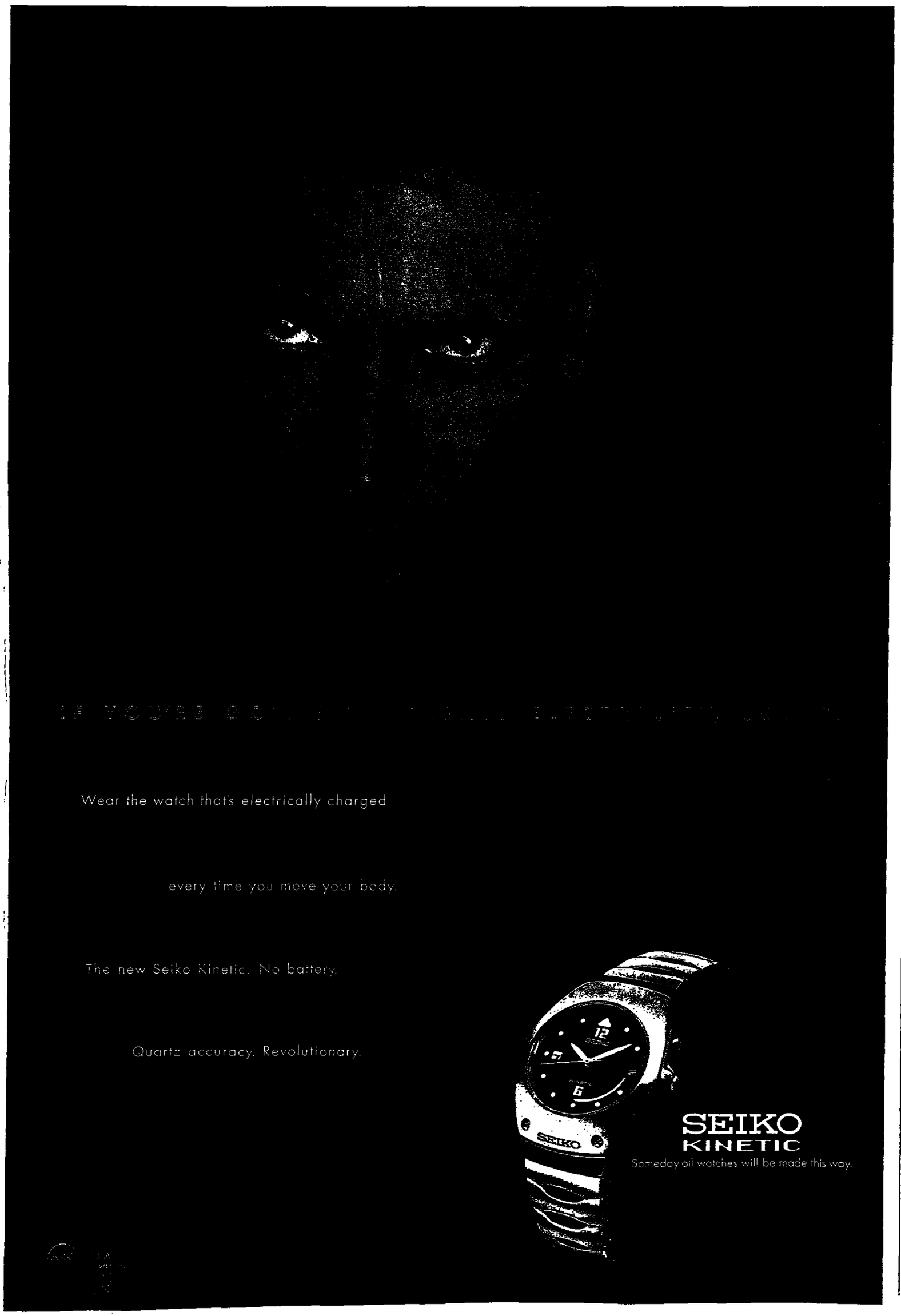
Canada Reopens Cod Fishing

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — Limited cod fishing has resumed off Newfoundland, the first commercial catch since cod stocks collapsed four years ago.

About 5,500 fishermen were eligible Monday to take part in the limited fishing program, with catches to be monitored to allow officials to follow the state of cod stocks. Canada decided to allow the small commercial fishing program despite the advice of some scientists who say cod stocks are still too fragile. *(AP)*

For the Record

Turkish warplanes bombed positions of the separatist Kurdish Workers Party in northern Iraq on Tuesday, security officials said. *(AFP)*



Congo's Ne
Most of His Well-
Africa Again
Has 2 Congos
U.S. and Britain
Plan a Conference
On Looted Nazi Gold

Congo's New Leader, in Surprise, Slips Into Kinshasa

Most of His Well-Wishers Had Gone Home

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Congo — Laurent Kabila arrived in Kinshasa on Tuesday evening, surprising residents who had expected him to wait another day, but earning their cheers nonetheless.

He arrived at Kinshasa's airport at 6:55 P.M. and got into a waiting car, joining a convoy of vehicles led by two military trucks. The convoy swept through Kinshasa's streets, mostly empty after well-wishers had gone home following a downpour.

[A French diplomat said that two French nationals had been shot to death by men in uniform in Kinshasa on Tuesday evening, Reuters reported.

[The two longtime residents, Michel Tournaire and Herve Rigaud, were leaving a factory in the Western Limete district of the capital when they were killed.]

Mr. Kabila, the man who declared himself president on Saturday, bypassed the press and greeted some of his senior aides briefly after descending from the plane.

Kinshasans immediately recognized the significance of the convoy sweeping through the capital's dark streets. They burst into cheers and waved it on.

Thousands of people had lined the streets of the capital earlier to welcome the man who ended Mobutu Sese Seko's nearly 32-year dictatorship and who has promised to introduce democracy to this beleaguered nation.

Many of those were hoping Mr. Kabila brought with him the promise of democracy in this vast country, recovering from Marshal Mobutu's years of looting and brutality.

"I believe it should be possible to organize elections within six months," said Ferdinand Nakemanda, who stood waving a blue-and-white alliance flag as he waited across the street from the airport for Mr. Kabila's plane.

Nbulu Akawa, who said he had traveled 30 kilometers to welcome Mr. Kabila, agreed.

"We have finally vanquished 31 years of suffering," he said. "Now it's time to move on."

■ Mobutu Prolongs His Stay in Togo

A source close to the Togolese government said Marshal Mobutu had prolonged his stay Tuesday in Togo on health grounds after his flight into exile left him "very, very weak," Reuters reported from Lome, Togo's capital.

Marshal Mobutu, who is fighting prostate cancer, arrived in Lome on Sunday night on a Russian-made cargo plane from his jungle palace at Gbadolite in northern Congo.

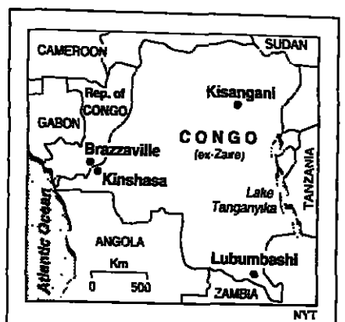
Marshal Mobutu fled Kinshasa on Friday, one day before Mr. Kabila's rebels marched in triumphantly.

The source said that Morocco or France were likely later destinations.

The source said that Marshal Mobutu had initially landed in Togo for a technical stopover but that the government had agreed, reluctantly, to let him stay longer because of his state of health.

Pascal Guyot/Agence France-Presse

Two looters walking Tuesday by an ivory throne Marshal Mobutu kept in a Kinshasa house.



NYT

Africa Again Has 2 Congos

The Associated Press

Zaire's new rulers are renaming their country the Democratic Republic of the Congo, creating two neighboring nations — each with Congo in its name: The former Zaire, with its capital at Kinshasa, and the Republic of Congo, across the river from the former Zaire. Its capital is Brazzaville.

Zaire is the former Belgian Congo, ruled by Belgium until 1960.

It became the Republic of the Congo at independence in 1960, was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1964 and was renamed Zaire by Mobutu Sese Seko in 1971.

The rebels who overthrew Marshal Mobutu, led by Laurent Kabila, have said that they will change the name back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The International Herald Tribune begins using a Congo dateline on its dispatches from Zaire starting Wednesday, after Mr. Kabila's government is installed. Its neighbor will be referred as Republic of Congo.

Zaire, with 46 million people, dwarfs the Congo Republic, with 2 million people.

Separating the two nations is a river known both as the Congo River and the Zaire River.

CONGO: *For Middle Class, Struggle to Overcome a Disappointing Past Is Far From Over*

Continued from Page 1

twilight world where hints of past greatness and squandered potential peek through the trees: abandoned factories, gas stations, plantations and once-stately homes, their doors creaking on old hinges.

One glimpse of the past comes on the road to Stanley Falls, the rapids at Kisangani that were once a famous tourist attraction in central Africa. The road is on the outskirts of town but has been partly overtaken by the jungle and is now so overgrown that one has to leave one's car behind and finish the trip on foot. Yet overhead are ancient street lamps, some with bulbs intact, stripped of wire but still a reminder to the hiker that this remote and overgrown path was once a well-tended avenue and a part of the modern world.

In the little village of Mambeau in eastern Congo, peasants live in mud houses on the fringe of the jungle and survive much as their forebears did 100 generations ago, without doctors, schools, stores, electricity or any equipment more sophisticated than a hoe. But beside the village is a startling reminder that it was not always so: rows of sturdy brick houses, empty, overgrown and seemingly haunted, where local villagers once lived much more modern lives as they worked on a vast rubber plantation.

Decades ago the plantation was abandoned, becoming an eerie ghost town overgrown with brush, and now the villagers farm only tiny plots to feed themselves, using a small fraction of the land that their parents worked. The vast majority of the plantation has been claimed once more by the jungle, a habitat for elephants and leopards.

And the decline in Congo is not just economic, for the family unit is also tearing at the seams, and the majority of children cannot even graduate from elementary school. Many illiterate young people are members of a lost generation that will impose a burden on the country for half a century to come.

Everybody says that Funidi, grandfather of Mauwa and patriarch and namesake of the Funidi family, must be tossing in his grave.

Funidi was born in about 1904 in what was then the Belgian Congo, the personal property of Leopold, king of the Belgians. Almost all of the continent had just been seized by European countries in the "scramble for Africa" of the 1880s, but Congo was a special prize: a huge country, one-third the size of the United States, with diamonds, gold, copper, ivory and rubber that made Leopold one of the world's richest men.

Yet while focusing its efforts on plundering minerals and preserving power for Europeans, the Belgians also built a country that in many respects was impressive.

Kisangani, then called Stanleyville, was typically majestic, with stately buildings, broad avenues, concerts by visiting European musicians and spectacular views of the Congo River. In a description that seems incredible today, the writer John Gunther wrote in 1955 that Kisangani was a place with the "liveliness and efficiency of a miniature Antwerp."

The country in those days had one of the highest school attendance rates in Africa, a flourishing arts community, widely published poets and a dynamic economy with a bulging trade surplus and $3 billion in exports each year — compared to about $400 million now.

"The essence of the Belgian system is to buy off African discontent by giving economic opportunity, widespread social services and a comparatively high standard of living," Mr. Gunther wrote in 1955, and one of the beneficiaries was Funidi.

A tall, lean man who moved to Kisangani in about 1943 from the small village where he had been chief, Funidi got a government job as a street cleaner. Before he died in 1959, he sent all his children to school and he was one of a large number of Congolese on the verge of joining an emerging middle class.

Funidi's children and grandchildren celebrated, of course, when Congo became independent in 1960. Throughout Africa, there was elation at the prospect that diamonds and minerals plundered by Europeans would finally enrich local people. The Funidi family already was moderately well off, with educated children and such conveniences as a bicycle, a hand-crank phonograph, a battery-powered radio and a sewing machine.

Many families can't help but look back at all the squandered decades.

"Everybody was very happy with independence, because God seemed to have decreed it and everybody expected life to get better," recalled Emmanuel, one of Funidi's sons. "But it didn't take long to realize that things were getting worse."

At first the Funidi family was relieved when Colonel Joseph Desire Mobutu seized power during a political crisis in 1965, for he seemed to represent order and stability. But then everything began to go wrong. The economy stagnated as foreigners were evicted, as rubber, coffee and banana plantations returned to the jungle, as corruption began to asphyxiate business.

As the economy stalled, soaring inflation eroded the salaries of government officials like the Funidis. The pauperization means that everyone in Congo, not just members of the elite, must "*se debrouiller*" — make do, get by with what one has. Se debrouiller means that government officials take bribes, doctors ignore patients who do not offer gifts, factory workers steal parts from assembly lines, and soldiers wave guns to get "donations."

That is why Mauwa, who as a college graduate once reflected all the hopes and promise of her country, is now a charcoal peddler. Smart and disciplined, always the brightest student in her class, in 1976 she became the first person in her family to graduate from college. She was given a job as a university librarian, a particularly exalted post in Congo because of the prestige of universities, which were set up only on the eve of independence with the mission of cultivating an educated elite to run the country.

Yet for all the hopes and resources invested in these university graduates, Mauwa now says bitterly that it was a mistake to go to college. Her job as librarian is almost meaningless, she said, because all classes at the university have been suspended for lack of funds. The library has not had any money to buy books or subscribe to magazines since 1982.

Her salary as a librarian has diminished because of inflation from the equivalent of $300 a month when she was hired to $11 a month now — and in any case the wages are theoretical. The last pay was in November, after a gap of many months, and for the last half year Mauwa has survived only by buying charcoal in big bags and reselling it in little bags on the curb.

"It's humiliating, it really is," Mauwa said moodily, as she sat at an ancient table in the dilapidated library. "But it isn't quite so debasing when all of the other university graduates are out there beside me, peddling on the street, selling cakes, palm oil, salt, sugar, soap, lemonade."

The Funidis live in a two-room mud house with a tin roof, dirt floor and a hole in the wall that serves as a window to let in light, in a neighborhood that resembles a remote village more than a part of a major city. A flimsy outhouse made of palm fronds is in the back, and the "kitchen" is the muddy area in front where the children cook dinner each evening over a fire.

The bulwark of the Funidi family today is not Mauwa, who is too poor to generate much respect in the rest of the family and who cannot contribute to family finances. Instead, the main provider is her cousin, Alphonsine, 25, with her earnings from prostitution at the Take-a-Peek Bar. Alphonsine is a complex figure, an unmarried mother and earnest Catholic who goes to Mass each Sunday and takes Communion and believes God will help feed and clothe her loved ones. And while she waits for His help, she cares for her 7-year-old son, Patrick, and younger brother and sister by peddling herself.

"Everybody in the family criticizes me, but I'm the only one putting food on the table," said Alphonsine, a sturdy, strong-boned woman with a steely face. "Mauwa always says she's afraid I'll get AIDS, but then how come she doesn't help? She just scolds, and complaining doesn't help!"

But now that Kisangani has been taken over by the rebels, the Funidis are cautiously optimistic that life will get better. Another reason for optimism is that other African countries that have endured wrenching national traumas — such as Uganda and Eritrea — have emerged, however scarred, with a greater sense of nationhood and purpose, and a much greater ability to forge a modern economy, government and society.

Indeed, it is the scarred countries that provide some of the continent's greatest success stories, and certainly the rebel-held areas of Congo seem far less corrupt and much better managed than they were under Marshal Mobutu.

Even if peace is at hand, however, it is clear that the Funidi family is much less prepared to prosper now than it was in the 1950s. Then all the children went through elementary school at least; now all the children get little or no education and are illiterate. Then a college education, however rare, seemed a ticket to run the country; now it is seen as just a detour on the way to becoming a charcoal hawker.

A Family's Fall; A Country's Destruction

1885 King Leopold II of Belgium takes control.

ABOUT 1904 Funidi, the patriarch, is born in a village in the center of the Belgian Congo.

ABOUT 1943 Funidi moves to Kisangani and gets a government job as a street cleaner.

1950's Funidi's son, Ambroise, later to be Alphonsine's father, graduates from technical school and becomes an agronomist.

1952 Funidi's first grandchild, Mauwa, is born.

1959 Funidi dies.

1960 The country becomes independent. There are celebrations in Kisangani and elsewhere.

1965 After intrigues by the United States and other countries, Mobutu seizes power.

1970 Londeke Funidi is born.

1972 Alphonsine Funidi, Mauwa's cousin, is born.

1976 Mauwa graduates from college, the first Funidi to do so, and gets a good job as a college librarian, initially paying $300 a month.

1980's An ailing economy forces the Funidi family to sell its possessions.

1982 Alphonsine drops out of school in the fourth grade.

1983 Alphonsine's father, Ambroise Funidi, dies.

1985 Londeke drops out of school in the 7th grade.

1990 Alphonsine gives birth to a boy, Patrick.

1991 Londeke leaves his family and becomes a diamond miner in the bush.

1995 Alphonsine gives birth to a second child who dies of malnutrition. She begins work as a prostitute in the Take-a-Peek Bar.

NOVEMBER 1996 Mauwa receives her library salary, now down to $12 a month.

FALL 1996 A rebellion in the east begins to defeat Mobutu's soldiers and gain ground across the country.

The New York Times

Cyprus Holds 54 in Rioting That Protested Peace Concert

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Several dozen Greek-Cypriots suspected of having taken part in violent protests here against a peace concert featuring Greek and Turkish-Cypriot singers appeared in court on Tuesday.

The 54 suspects were brought for arraignment to a heavily guarded courtroom in the divided capital of this Mediterranean island.

They were arrested during protests late Monday against the concert by a Turkish pop singer, Burak Kut, and a Greek star, Sakis Rouvas, which was held in the no-man's land dividing the city. The buffer zone is patrolled by UN troops.

The concert was the first major gathering of Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities since clashes between the two groups erupted in 1963.

The police fired tear gas to disperse Greek-Cypriot protesters who set fire to piles of garbage, threw stones and broke shop windows during some four hours of rioting.

About 40 people were treated for minor injuries and released.

The concert itself passed off peacefully, and the city was quiet Tuesday.

Several thousand Greek-Cypriots denounced the concert as an attempt to distract the world from the Turkish Army's occupation of northern Cyprus.

But Gustave Feissel, the United Nations representative in Cyprus, hailed the concert as a success despite the violence.

"Not only did everybody have a wonderful time but they sent a message across the island which hopefully will show people the way forward," he said.

Turkey invaded northern Cyprus in 1974 after a right-wing coup in Nicosia aimed at uniting the island with Greece. (*AFP, Reuters*)

■ Fugitive in Istanbul

Asil Nadir, the former chairman of the Polly Peck conglomerate who is wanted for theft in Britain, reportedly arrived in Istanbul on Tuesday after he spent four years in the Turkish part of Cyprus, The Associated Press reported.

Interpol has issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Nadir, but a Turkish police official ruled out his extradition to Britain.

"Whatever his crime is, the extradition of a Turkish citizen is out of the question," the official, Ihsan Yilmazturk, told the official Anatolia news agency.

Mr. Nadir ran Polly Peck, a food and electronics conglomerate that boomed in the 1980s until it collapsed in 1991 with debts of $2.1 billion after investigators began probing irregularities in Mr. Nadir's finances.

He faces 13 charges of theft from his companies in Britain involving £30 million ($47 million).

A British Embassy spokesman said Ambassador David Logan mentioned the arrest warrant for Mr. Nadir during a meeting at the Turkish Foreign Ministry on Tuesday. The spokesman refused to give further details.

Mr. Nadir checked into the Bosporus Pasha Hotel in the affluent Beylerbeyi district on the Asian side of the city, Atakan Gurses, a receptionist for the hotel, acknowledged.

Mr. Nadir said recently that he would return to Turkey to take over his investments in electronics and media.

U.S. and Britain Plan a Conference On Looted Nazi Gold

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and British governments have agreed to hold an international conference in London this year to discuss Nazi looting of gold and ways to complete restitution five decades after World War II.

In a joint declaration, Foreign Secretary Robin Cook and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said recent reports by their governments had resulted in fresh evidence that must be further examined.

In a separate development, Mr. Cook pressed U.S. officials to re-evaluate a mid-1998 deadline for withdrawing troops from Bosnia, saying ethnic groups have not learned to live in peace.

On the Nazi gold issue, both the U.S. and British reports, issued earlier this month, targeted Switzerland as the largest dealer in such gold, handling $400 million worth.

The U.S. investigation turned up evidence the Germans resmelted gold from victims of the Holocaust, including melted-down jewelry and dental fillings, and passed them off as legitimate gold bars to fund the war.

"The reports strengthen the case for looking constructively for ways to benefit Holocaust victims or their direct descendants," the statement said.

Mr. Cook first suggested an international conference two weeks ago.

The declaration also urged the Tripartite Gold Commission, set up by the U.S., British and French governments in 1946 to administer the return of gold looted from central banks, to complete its business as soon as possible. About 5.5 tons of gold, valued at $70 million today, remains in the account.

Regarding Bosnia, Mr. Cook said Britain and other European allies will not stay after the Americans pull out. He urged all NATO nations to work harder to integrate the ethnically divided Bosnia and to bring suspected war criminals to justice.

CLUB: *Kasumi Kaikan Revels in Its Crusade to Preserve Tradition*

Continued from Page 1

Wives and daughters of members do much of the club's volunteer and cultural work, though as nonmembers they are not permitted at the bar or pool tables.

"If we were interested in money, we could sell just one piece of art and buy a gorgeous house," said Mr. Kuroda, the club's director. "But then Japanese culture would deteriorate. It is our duty to keep it intact."

Many of the members are in their 80s, but one of the youngest is Hiroki Ijuin, 22, the eldest grandson of a former viscount.

"So many things traditional are fading away, we should make an effort to ensure that this club thrives for another 100 or 200 years," said Mr. Ijuin, a student at Keio University. He admits he feels rather "chosen" because his younger brothers and sister are not eligible to become members.

The annual dues at the Kasumi Kaikan are just $50, about the price of a haircut.

The low fee is the result of a shrewd real estate deal made long ago. Shortly after World War II, a developer approached the club about building Japan's first skyscraper on the land where their old clubhouse stood. Faced with financial troubles for the first time in their lives, the club members struck a deal: They allowed the developer to build the 35-story building, but they retained ownership of the land, two floors of the building to rent out themselves and the 34th floor for their clubhouse.

The building sits in the center of Kasumigaseki, Japan's government center and some of the most prime real estate in one of the world's most expensive cities.

A club genealogist is on hand in case there is any question about a potential member's lineage, and a committee investigates the character of those who want to join.

Mr. Kuroda said members must take seriously their duty to pay respects to their ancestors and be of "good reputation."

Club members wear their cherry-blossom lapel pins at all times — red ones for those over 80, gold ones for those who reach 90. Hiroshi Komatsu, who helps run the club, said members "never talk about their family history to one another. Everybody knows who they are."

And everybody knows the painful stories that brought them here.

SUBIC: *U.S. Discussing Return to Port*

Continued from Page 1

Presumably this would include stops for refueling and resupply.

Speaking at the end of a four-day visit to this country, he said that Singapore's decision to allow U.S. Navy ships and military aircraft to refuel, resupply and make regular use of its ports and airfields since the closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines had helped American forces maintain an effective presence in Asian waters.

"We are always looking for more efficient ways to allocate forces," he said. "Singapore is a great example because it works out well for both of us."

Since the Philippines is "very centrally located in Asia," Admiral Prueher said, the U.S. Navy might use Subic Bay "more in the future than we do now" if Philippine authorities made a good offer.

He said that while the United States was pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" toward China, it would oppose an attempt by Beijing or any other power to "dominate" vital shipping lanes in the South China Sea.

Admiral Prueher said that although China was modernizing its armed forces and might eventually buy or build aircraft carriers, he did not see that country as a threat.

"The U.S. strategy and policy with China is one of constructive engagement — which means dealing in a responsible way back and forth with China with the understanding that it is in U.S. interests and regional interests that China become a prosperous, self-sustaining nation that can deal with its own internal problems and challenges and be a contributor to stability in the region."

But in a clear sign of U.S. determination to defend its rapidly increasing trade, investment and other interests in the booming economies of East Asian, Admiral Prueher said that the United States was opposed to an attempt by China or any other power to dominate the South China Sea.

Noting that an average of 400 large ships that supply Japan, South Korea and other East Asian countries with oil and other vital supplies pass through the sea each day, he said that the United States was "committed to freedom of navigation through the South China Sea for all nations."

The admiral added that a new review that reshapes U.S. armed forces for the 21st century "should send a signal of great reassurance" to all countries that support a continued U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific.

Officials and analysts in the region said that Admiral Prueher's comments and the defense review, which was prepared by the Pentagon and presented to Congress on Monday, should help convince Asia-Pacific nations that the U.S. military will stay in the region for the long term.

Nearly all countries in East Asia, except China, say they want the United States to retain forces in the region to help maintain peace and stability.

Ankara Government Survives Censure Vote

The Associated Press

ANKARA — The Islamic government won a crucial victory Tuesday in Parliament when deputies voted against a censure motion.

The motion, supported by the main opposition center-right Motherland Party and two social democratic parties, held the Islamic government responsible for undermining Turkey's secular traditions and Western reforms.

The vote was 271 to 265 in the 550-member Parliament.

Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan's coalition government has survived nine censure motions since coming to power in June.

Mesut Yilmaz, leader of the opposition Motherland, was the main force against the motion. The vote Tuesday came as a heavy blow for the opposition parties.

"This government carried the country to an extremely dangerous tension," Mr. Yilmaz said, "by dividing people as faithful and unfaithful or as secular and anti-secular."

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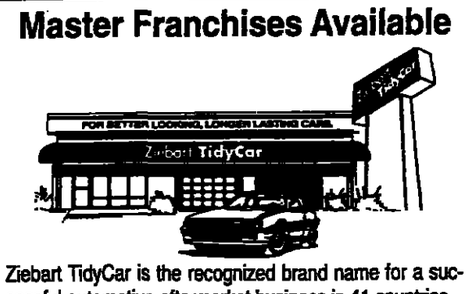

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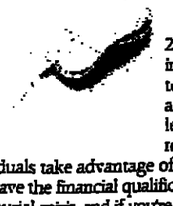

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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India and Pakistan

After three wars and five decades of enmity, far more than personal chemistry is needed to breach the walls dividing India and Pakistan. Still, when Prime Minister Inder Kumal Gujral calls his Pakistani counterpart "my personal friend," and when Nawaz Sharif says of New Delhi's 10th prime minister "I like this man very much," the possibility of change can be sensed.

In the first such meeting in eight years, the two leaders agreed to begin talking about Kashmir. That, together with other steps, can defuse if not resolve the most intractable issue dividing the two countries.

A sympathetic bond unites the prime ministers, who met on May 12 in the neutral Indian Ocean nation of the Maldives. Mr. Sharif has roots in the Punjab, the fertile province that was sundered in the 1947 partition of India. So does Mr. Gujral, who fled with his Hindu family across the frontier in a convulsion whose 50th anniversary both countries will recall in August. On the sorrows of division the two speak through their own lives, and can do so in the same language.

Mr. Gujral came to office last month as a surprise choice to lead a minority government, but he benefits from India's weariness with muddle, and has four years to go before the required general election. He has made better relations with Pakistan a priority, and in Mr. Sharif he has a potential partner recently elected by a landslide.

Most hopeful is Mr. Gujral's track record while serving as foreign minister, including his gesture last year in easing travel and visa restrictions for Pakistanis visiting India.

The many petty and impoverishing curbs on movement of people, goods and ideas on the subcontinent recall Germany in the worst days of the Berlin Wall. Incredibly, total trade last year between the two countries, with a combined population of 1.1 billion, was a meager $115 million.

As crucial in prolonging this impasse is the lack of joint military exercises, exchanges at staff colleges and joint monitoring of airspace, security steps that are a precondition to peace between kindred neighbors.

Nobody expects an imminent breakthrough on Kashmir, whose sovereignty has been in dispute since it was ceded to India in 1947. For years the two armies have grimly faced off on Siachin Glacier, the most taxing confrontation on a long, embattled frontier. Defusing such threats can nurture the more normal relations essential to a settlement.

As of now, it is absurdly demeaning that Indians and Pakistanis can meet more easily abroad than in their own countries, after a half-century of freedom.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pentagon Program

The U.S. Defense Department on Monday sent Congress the results of its once-every-four-years review of strategy, threats and the future of U.S. armed forces. Pentagon officials on the whole concluded that the program is basically on the right track, but they recommend modest reductions in troop strength and bases in order to pay for more weapons.

Their message will come under attack from at least two directions.

Some will call for bigger reductions in force and budget, arguing that the military has yet to adjust to post-Cold War reality. But at the height of the Reagan administration buildup, more than 2.2 million men and women were on active duty, 500,000 of them overseas; now there are 1.45 million, of whom 200,000 are overseas, and Defense Secretary William Cohen is proposing to reduce that number to 1.36 million.

Military spending has declined from 28 percent of the federal budget and more than 6 percent of the total economy to 15 percent of the budget and about 3 percent of the economy. Yet from Taiwan to Zaire to Albania to Haiti, U.S. leadership continues to demand an active U.S. military.

Others will criticize Mr. Cohen for not being bolder and more revolutionary. The National Defense Panel, a group of outside experts created by Congress to look over the Pentagon's shoulder in this process, generally praises "the evolutionary path" charted by the review, but warns that "the fairly conventional approaches ... may not generate an optimal force structure" in the long run.

The panel — which will not complete its own, more detailed report until December — wants more emphasis on space warfare and other new technologies. That is understandable, but we hope its experts will detail the forces and weaponry they would have the Pentagon give up in the meantime in order to pay for more spending in those futuristic areas.

The biggest question mark is, once again, optimistic assumptions about savings from procurement reform, base closings, privatization of many noncombat functions and other sensible ideas that will run into resistance from congressmen who view the defense budget as the last bottomless barrel of pork.

Each of these assumptions is "somewhat tenuous," the National Defense Panel notes. "Collectively, they represent a budget risk which could potentially undermine the entire defense strategy."

Since 1985, total American military spending has decreased by 38 percent, but the infrastructure — bases, depots and the like — is only 21 percent smaller.

Yet members of Congress already are gearing up to fight Mr. Cohen's proposal for more base closings. If they prevail, says General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "the force of the future will be sold to pay current operations and support bills."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Debts to the Hmong

To anyone with a memory and a commitment to keeping one's word, it is bound to come as a shock that the United States is still not fulfilling its obligations to its Hmong and Lao allies in the Vietnam War.

Eleven years ago, Congress authorized the Vietnam Veterans National Medal for the now-American survivors of the secret army that helped America fight its battles in Laos from 1961 to 1973 and that paid dearly for it. Yet only the other day was the medal actually bestowed on the few thousand veterans of that army who had gathered in Washington.

In a march meant to recall their escape across the Mekong River to Thailand, the Hmong group crossed the Potomac to the grave of John F. Kennedy, the first American president their units had served.

The Hmong, or "Meo," and Lao recruits formed under CIA direction at a time when their presence and role were officially denied. Diverting large numbers of North Vietnamese soldiers from their primary (American) targets, the secret army gathered intelligence, protected American navigational sites and rescued hundreds of downed American pilots. In turn, the United States took on specific protective obligations and of course an overwhelming moral obligation.

These debts were fulfilled only raggedly when Communist North Vietnam swept over Laos. Hmong and Lao soldiers and their families were alternately repressed by the victorious forces and forced into exile.

Some 135,000 now live in the United States. Their current complaints go well beyond the tardy receipt of medals for their valor.

A concern for their kin has made them advocates of an American policy to press the Laotian government harder to ensure fair treatment for those left behind and to begin Hmong-language broadcasts on the new American-supported Radio Free Asia.

They protest the recent immigration law changes that limit benefits to noncitizens, including elderly Hmong who have been unable to learn English for the citizenship exam.

In Arlington Cemetery, the Hmong unveiled a memorial to their combat veterans and American advisers. In the Lao and Hmong languages the writing on the monument states, "You will never be forgotten." They almost were.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Internet address: http://www.ibt.com E-Mail: iht@ibt.com

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kraenpuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. +49 69/971250-0. Fax. +49 69/971250-20
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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A Modern Britain, With America and in Europe

By Robin Cook

The writer is the British foreign secretary.

LONDON — The British people this month elected a new government with a decisive mandate to modernize Britain. The world in which we conduct our diplomacy is changing rapidly.

Trade between countries is accelerating much faster than growth within them. People travel more. Television and the Internet mean that our knowledge of each other is much deeper than before. Nightly we are presented with images on our television screens that we cannot mutely ignore.

Foreign policy is no esoteric game. It impacts directly on our peoples' lives, jobs, concerns. Engagement in the wider world isn't optional; it is essential. Now more than ever, isolationism or insularity would be self-defeating.

Last week I set out the goals of Britain's foreign policy.

First, Britain's security will remain founded on NATO. NATO will grow, and change, and Russia will have a voice, but not a veto. A strong alliance means greater security for all.

Second, our prosperity depends on vigorous free trade and healthy investment flows. Britain is the largest investor in America, and America the largest in Britain — America invests more in my country than in all Asia. A million Americans work in the United States for British firms. We shall work to create still greater links and synergies, and more open markets elsewhere.

Third, no government can today ignore the effects of global phenomena such as climate change. Getting firm agreements to protect climate, oceans and forests won't be easy, given the differing needs of countries at different stages of development, but I am determined to try.

Fourth, I believe that we cannot check in our consciences at the conference room door. The British people have a deep sense of fairness. Like Americans, they are determined not only that their society should remain open and democratic but also that others should share the freedoms they enjoy. British foreign policy will reflect that.

Not all our goals will be easy to achieve. But Britain under New Labour turns to the United States as a natural partner in the task.

Our historic defense and security cooperation will continue. Britain has the will and the means to resist aggression and help defend the rule of international law. It is vigilant against terrorism, alive to the threat of nuclear proliferation, determined to build on the chemical weapons treaty. And the new government is committed to achieving a worldwide ban on the use, manufacture and transfer of anti-personnel land mines, which kill or maim someone, somewhere, every 20 minutes.

I also want to work with the United States to make the United Nations the more effective force for peace and against poverty which we both want. And to increase aid flows and debt relief for the poorest countries, not least through the Washington-based World Bank and the International Development Agency. Britain pays its dues to the United Nations and the IDA; we believe that starving them of resources would fit ill with the values or interests of the developed West.

Finally, Britain under New Labour will work much more closely with our partners in the European Union. I see no contradiction between close partnership with the United States and wholehearted involvement in Europe. On the contrary, with Britain back in a leading role, we can better influence European debate, and so strengthen trans-Atlantic partnership.

For too long, Britain has stood on the sideline in Europe. The new government's positive approach brings better prospects of achieving the European Union we want: deeper and wider, with a vibrant single market generating more jobs; a warm welcome for new members from among our neighbors to the East; and the confidence and cohesion to play a greater role across the world.

The Washington Post.

To Make Aid Work, Send It to Countries With Sound Policies

By David Dollar and Lyn Squire

WASHINGTON — Foreign aid significantly improves economic growth and social welfare in countries that pursue sound economic policies, but in countries with unsound economic policies aid has no discernible impact.

That is the clear answer from research we have conducted for the World Bank. The challenge for the donors is to understand how to channel aid to the poor countries that can use it best.

We find that reallocating aid from poor countries with bad policies to poor countries with good policies would raise the overall growth rate of poor countries by one third.

Such a change would increase the opportunities for many millions of people to lift themselves out of poverty. It would also provide a clear signal to governments with inadequate policies that better policies, not more aid, are the first requirement of success.

That sound policies go hand in hand with effective assistance at the macro level is hardly surprising. Previous research identified the key economic policies that promote economic growth: fiscal discipline, preventing high inflation, and an open economy. It is reasonable to expect that countries which pursue such policies will tend to use foreign aid wisely

This is in fact what our research has found. In countries with good policies, 1 percent of GDP in aid corresponds to an increase in the growth rate of 0.4 percentage point. If we think of aid as an investment, that is equivalent to about a 30 percent rate of return.

In countries with inadequate policies, aid had no significant impact on growth.

We find a similarly strong result when we look at infant mortality. Aid helps to reduce infant mortality in countries with sound policies, but does not have any effect on infant mortality where policies are poor.

Countries with a good policy environment that received significant aid in recent years are Bolivia, Honduras, El Salvador, Botswana, Uganda and Mali. They have grown faster than would have been predicted by their policies alone.

Tanzania and Zambia are examples of countries that had poor economic policies through 1993. They received large amounts of aid over several decades and have little to show for it.

Strikingly, the research also found a strong link between sound macroeconomic policies and the success of individual development projects, even in the social sectors. A project to expand primary education, for example, is more likely to be successful if overall macroeconomic policies are good.

In addition, projects are more likely to succeed if local communities are involved in design and implementation. In countries with poor economic policies and little participation in local decision-making, more than half of all development projects fail.

Fortunately, a growing number of poor countries are pursuing economic reforms. Ethiopia, India and Vietnam are three examples of large countries with good reform programs in the early 1990s. Foreign aid is likely to have its maximum impact on growth and poverty reduction in these reforming environments.

Yet there is a danger that external funding may be inadequate. Official development assistance continued to decline in 1996, falling to the 1990 level in nominal terms and dropping by 3 percent from 1995 levels in real terms. Aid is declining at precisely the time when economic liberalization in developing countries provides an unprecedented opportunity for highly effective assistance.

Lyn Squire is director of the World Bank Policy Research Department, and David Dollar is head of the department's macroeconomics and growth group. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Just as Effective Aid Gets Easier, Support for It Is Dwindling

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — The world's 29 richest countries have sharply reduced their development aid to poor countries. Fresh figures from the OECD show that in 1995 a mere 0.27 per cent of the affluent countries' total GNP was spent on development aid — the lowest level for 45 years.

Budgetary constraints are no doubt part of the explanation. No less important are the rich countries' compassion fatigue and growing public cynicism about development aid itself.

Is the cynicism justified?

Aid critics argue that much of the money goes down foreign rat holes. Often it encourages inefficiency and corruption.

Critics are also quick to point out that there is nothing to prevent rich countries' citizens from increasing their voluntary contributions. Indeed, the flow of funds to charity organizations has seen a sharp rise in recent years.

More important, private capital flows to the developing countries have more than doubled since 1989, pushing economic growth. True, nearly 80 percent of the private capital has gone to no more than 12 relatively well-off countries.

But the aid critics maintain that this proves their point. If developing countries embrace the kind of market-oriented policy reforms that sustain growth, they need not bother about official aid.

East and Southeast Asian countries can ignore foreign aid because they opted for market-friendly policies and are now flush with private capital.

By contrast, sub-Saharan Africa continues to depend on aid. In several of these countries development aid makes up more than 30 percent of GDP, and half or even three-quarters of domestic investment. But sustained growth has remained elusive, except in a few reform-minded countries.

In 1965, the average per capita income in sub-Saharan Africa was 60 percent of the developing country average. Despite massive aid flows, it is less than 35 percent today.

This new wisdom about economic openness and the perceived failure of aid has now led Washington to launch an economic development plan for the region that relies mostly on trade and investment and marks a shift away from development aid.

A development strategy based on economic openness and market liberalization has much to offer. A recent study by the Harvard Institute for International Development revealed that more than 25 percent of Africa's slower growth, compared to East Asia, is attributable to lack of openness.

And a World Bank study last year found that domestic market barriers cost sub-Saharan African countries $11 billion a year, equal to total development aid to the region in 1991.

But can the poorer countries in Africa or elsewhere rely solely on a freer play of market forces for their economic growth and social welfare?

The talk of open markets that allow free flows of trade and investment and unrestricted competition makes sense, but only up to a point. Market forces can release energies and promote efficiency in the world economy from which all nations, including the poorer ones, could in principle benefit. But this presupposes the existence from the beginning of a level playing field for all actors.

When there is glaring inequality between and within nations, the market fails. The weaker nations and vulnerable domestic groups remain largely excluded. Not only is distributive justice denied, but in the long run such exclusion means serious limits to economic growth.

By empowering poorer nations and domestic groups to compete in the marketplace, development aid can redress this deficiency and restrain discriminatory use of market forces by entrenched oligopolies. Increasing liberalization of the global economy thus makes the role of development aid more important, not less.

Much of the disenchantment with aid stems from its unwise use in three main ways.

First, it has been seen as a powerful lever to impose policy reform on reluctant aid receivers. True, policy dialogue and advice as part of development aid can be useful in sensitizing a country about the merits of reform. But money cannot buy reform, and little can be achieved by making aid strictly conditional on it.

Still, as new research in 56 developing countries by the World Bank has confirmed, the extra support from foreign aid can be extremely valuable for a country that is already genuinely committed to policy reform and where people are anxious to have positive change.

Second, in the past, pumping more and more development aid into the same country has often been perceived as a measure of success in the aid business. This has led to ever increasing aid dependency. Aid should be time-bound and carefully geared to promoting self-reliance, so that before long a country may do without it.

Third, development aid must be de-linked from the immediate and narrow commercial interests of the donor country. When it is tied to the procurement of goods and services in the donor country, not only does it diminish in financial value by some 30 percent on average, but is breeds corruption in both sending and receiving countries. Worse, it tends to distort the development objectives of the receiving country and fails to help those who need it most.

Aid is most meaningful when used both as a device to ensure distributive justice and as an integral part of the strategy to promote economic efficiency and sustainable growth.

Policy shifts to openness have sharply enhanced the importance of aid for poor countries. The climate, too, is getting better for effective use of aid. The irony is that precisely at this time, support for aid in rich countries is dwindling.

The writer, a former senior director dealing with development cooperation activities in the United Nations system, is a consultant to international organizations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Denying the Plight of Christians

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — When free men and women accept their privilege of fighting for the persecuted in distant tyrannies, they undertake three obligations:

To do everything in their power to pressure the persecutors to loosen oppression of victims chosen for their faith or political beliefs.

To keep the names and suffering of the persecuted before the public.

To spot, track and expose denials of persecution — the subject of this column.

Denials to my columns on persecution of Christians have come of course from diplomats and propagandists of persecuting countries like China and Egypt. They are quite hysterical, knowing that persecutors leave a trail of paper, witnesses and blood.

Denials also arrive from American Christians. So far they have been few.

More awareness will bring more denials, for a bagful of motives — turf, sympathy with China's "anti-imperialism," fear of boat-rocking or of endangering profits, political cowardice or meanness of soul. The time to confront them is now, before by repetition they gain any credence.

Freedom's religious charge against China is that the Communists began persecution of Christians from Mao's early days, slackened somewhat when he died, but cracked down hard during the reign of Deng Xiaoping.

The thousands of Christians imprisoned or "disappeared" include four present Catholic bishops. The most important Protestant leader, Peter Xu, was arrested in March. He has not been heard from since; his friends fear for his life.

China prohibits Christians from worshiping in any churches but those "patriotic" ones that submit to the Communist Party's religious-domination apparatus — registration, control of clerical ap-pointments and censorship reaching to altar and pulpit.

The huge majority of China's Christian population of 40 million or more do not submit. They worship in "house churches" — at home, in fields or high hills, an offense punishable by imprisonment.

Here is a letter, printed in The New York Times, from Van Harvey, professor emeritus of religious studies at Stanford. He says my accounts of arrest and torture of Christians who try to worship freely are exaggerated.

Reports by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the Puebla Program on Religious Freedom, and the official human rights accounting of the State Department, show him wrong. China uses torture as an instrument of control in prisons and labor camps where Christians worshiping as their consciences command have been sent.

Mr. Harvey writes that Christians can worship "publicly." What he does not write, but said when I called him, was that he was referring to worship in the government-regulated churches, not in "house churches" where worship is hidden and punished.

He also said he had sympathy for Beijing's sensitivity to Christianity's "Western" roots in China. That's nice.

Along comes Jude Wanniski, economist and commentator, in a letter to me distributed on his fax list, holding as follows:

China is on a steady positive course on human rights, including religious worship. Yes, financial costs are assessed for those who want more children than the government permits, but that cannot be considered a human rights violation. Catholic priests are arrested, but that is because they belong to the underground church that wants to be treated as if Beijing and the Vatican had relations with each other.

This is an area where Jesus would say "Render unto Caesar." If Christian congregations just register with the government and agree not to hold "political rallies" they are not impeded.

Yes, Jude Wanniski, the same who has been the close adviser of Jack Kemp for many years, the same who has been plugging Louis Farrakhan. Mr. Kemp deserves better. So does Mr. Farrakhan.

New York Times Service

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: 'Pure Jingoism'

NEW-YORK — [The Herald says in an Editorial]: "There are Republicans who are jingoes first and Republicans afterward. Senator Mason of Illinois is one of these. The policy of which Mr. Mason has made himself the exponent during his inflammatory speech on Cuba is one of adventure, of sentiment, of pure jingoism. He proclaims no less clearly his jealousy of Presidential jurisdiction, and his desire to usurp for the Senate a jurisdiction for which there is no warrant in the Constitution or in practice."

1922: Irish Coalition

DUBLIN — Mr. Collins and Mr. De Valera have at last reached an agreement by which the Government of Ireland will be in the hands of a coalition, with the strength of the two parties composing the coalition corresponding to the respective strength of the same parties in the Dail Eireann, which is 5 to 4, reckoning the Treaty supporters at 5. The agreement plans that a general election shall take place as soon as convenient.

1947: German Griping

BERLIN — Military Governors of the American and British Zones of Germany issued a joint statement to the populations of the two zones, ordering them not to engage in strikes in protest against the critical food shortage. "It is useless and childish for those who claim to lead and organize the people to lay the blame for current privations on Allied shoulders," said the declaration. "Grumbling and apathy will not bring better days to Germany. Brave acceptance of responsibilities, hard work and courage will alone achieve future well-being."

OPINION/LETTERS

The U.S. Public Is Owed A Foreign Policy Debate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — America's politicians owe the citizenry a serious debate on foreign policy and America's role in the world. This was the missing issue in last fall's campaign.

President Bill Clinton did not want to raise it, because he had promised in his 1992 campaign to "focus like a laser beam" on the economy and domestic problems. He knew that the military interventions he had ordered in Haiti and Bosnia were not popular.

And he knew that his big international economic initiatives — signing the NAFTA and GATT trade agreements — divided his own party.

Senator Bob Dole did not want to talk about it either, in part because he agreed with most of President Clinton's actions and in part because he is of a generation that has believed politics should stop at the water's edge.

That the people didn't hear much about foreign policy in the campaign was bad enough. What makes it worse is Mr. Clinton's persistent reluctance to talk seriously, in prime time and on television, about where we Americans are in the world and how we can best play our role.

But now events are forcing an end to this conspiracy of silence.

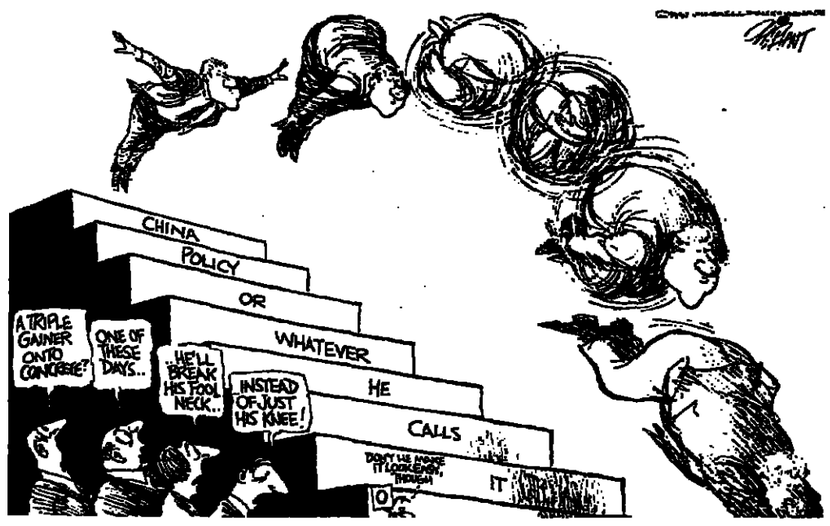
The foreign affairs agenda is loaded with controversial topics and the politicians will have to talk about it, whether they want to or not.

First up, chronologically, is the debate about tariff concessions for China — the most-favored-nation trading status, or MFN, debate. Time was, only liberal Democrats and human rights activists would torment the Reagan and Bush administrations for "kowtowing" to the Chinese and to American businesses eager to enter the vast Chinese market.

Mr. Clinton played that tune in 1992 but as president executed a U-turn and decided to separate the human rights and trade relations issues, just as the Republicans had done. Now the opposition comes from a strange coalition. Some liberal human rights activists have not changed their minds. But they have been joined by many religious conservatives like Gary Bauer, who have many reasons to enter the fray.

They abhor Chinese abortion policies and Chinese persecution of Christian missionaries. The issue lets them flex their muscle against the Wall Street business wing of the Republican Party in the ongoing struggle for control of their party. And, of course, it is a wedge issue against Mr. Clinton.

The impending takeover of Hong Kong by China, with hints that it will limit civil liberties there, and the serious allegations of Chinese government financial meddling in the last U.S. election campaign add powerful elements of uncertainty to the battle.



Beyond the China trade question lies a larger debate, later this year or in 1998, when Mr. Clinton asks Congress for "fast track" authority to negotiate free trade agreements with Chile and possibly other Latin American nations. This will reopen the battle over NAFTA, with interesting implications for the year 2000, as Vice President Al Gore and the House minority leader, Dick Gephardt, take up battle stations on opposite sides of the issue.

But the most important debate of all may be the one over the enlargement of NATO, now that Russia has tacitly conceded that it cannot stop Mr. Clinton's plan to bring in at least three more countries, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary.

The decision to expand the world's most successful military alliance has moved almost to the end without any serious debate in the United States about the risks and the payoffs. We know it angers and upsets the Russians. Their first response was to say last week that it would delay indefinitely any favorable consideration by the Russian Parliament of the START-2 treaty, which had been counted on to slash the number of nuclear weapons in Russian and U.S. missile silos.

The question of how the United States will stretch a shrinking military force to protect Warsaw, Prague and Budapest has not been addressed, nor has the question of how those struggling countries will finance the modernization of their forces needed to bring them up to NATO standards. Even more vague is the question of how far this process goes — and what happens if the Baltic countries and such former Soviet republics as Ukraine are brought into NATO, or forever barred.

A British official told me in London last month that he found it "astonishing" these issues had not even been debated in the United States. "Usually," he said, "you set your policy before you take actions. It looks to us as if the U.S. is acting first — and then figuring out the policy afterward."

The Washington Post.

High-Minded Clucking Over a Danish Baby

By Elisabeth Kallick Dyssegaard

NEW YORK — Last January I was home in Denmark with my American husband.

As we walked through the wintry streets of Copenhagen with our one-month-old son, we saw baby carriages, with babies in them, parked on the city's sidewalks.

Inside the local cafés, mothers chatted with their friends. My husband was shocked.

But we live in New York. New York, where I wouldn't leave a

MEANWHILE

chained and padlocked empty baby carriage for one minute where I couldn't see it. New York, where we once parked two baby carriages outside a restaurant — without babies, of course — and in minutes had the neighborhood's homeless population checking them out as possible modes of transporting their belongings.

We politely told them we were using the strollers and they, just as politely but with obvious regret, left.

But in Denmark, people park their empty baby carriages unattended outside apartment buildings, supermarkets and cafés. No one takes them. No one needs to take them. There are no homeless people. By American standards, there are no poor people.

Often, Danish parents also leave their babies outside. For one thing, Danish baby carriages are enormous. Babies ride high above the world on horse-carriage-size wheels. It's hard to get such a carriage into a café. (It would be impossible to get one into a New York apartment.)

Besides, Danish cafés are very smoky places. Our baby would come home from our café visits smelling a lot like an ashtray, because, now that I'm a reasonably paranoid New Yorker, I brought him inside.

But there's a different health consideration as well. In Denmark, people have an almost religious conviction that fresh air, preferably cold air, is good for children. All Danish babies nap outside, even in freezing weather — tucked warmly under their plump goose-down comforters.

In New York, playgrounds empty out when it's cold. In Denmark all children own a sort of polar survival suit that they wear from October to April, and they go out every day, even in winter.

In Norway, where the weather is even worse, my sister was told when she enrolled her 8-month-old son in day care that he would need a rain suit — the kind fishermen wear on the North Sea. Though he wasn't yet walking, he was expected to crawl around in the playground every day; rain was no excuse.

So when I heard about the Danish mother arrested for leaving her 14-month-old daughter outside a restaurant in New York's East Village, I at first laughed in disbelief at this gross cultural misunderstanding.

Perhaps she was being naive about the dangers of New York —

Fresh, cold air is considered a tonic in Denmark, where babies regularly are put outside to nap.

and we may not know all the details of her situation — but in Denmark her behavior would have been considered perfectly normal.

The woman's critics pointed out that it was "chilly" outside. But by Danish standards it was no doubt balmy.

Then I thought of the baby, who was taken by the police and temporarily placed in foster care. At 14 months, babies already know a lot about the parameters of their safe little world. At its center are their parents. How horribly frightening to be separated from your mother and placed with complete strangers speaking a foreign language.

Maybe the people who called city authorities to "save" the Danish baby really thought they were doing a good deed. Maybe the police thought they were teaching the mother a valuable lesson by jailing her.

As is all too often the case, the well-being of the child was lost in this high-minded finger wagging.

The writer, a senior editor at the Farrar, Straus & Giroux publishing house, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour No Model

Regarding "Labour Party: A Model for French Left (and Right)" (May 2):

The article's suggestion that Britain's Labour Party is a model for both the French left and right is seriously misleading.

While it is true that Tony Blair's "New Labour" strategy, embracing an agenda only microscopically different from that of the Conservatives, was indeed a winning one, it doesn't follow that it can be an effective model for France's Socialists. Mr. Blair's policy of maintaining tight controls on government spending, no increases in taxes over the rates in the Tory budget targets, privatization of the National Health and education and acceptance of all previous privatization of public utilities will not be economically effective. Furthermore, Mr. Blair's veiled warning to unions to curb demands is not likely to resonate with militant French workers.

The justified collapse of Stalinism in Eastern Europe distracts from the bankruptcy of Western neoliberalism's all-out pro-market policies, which have yielded incredible polarization of income, wealth and power, as well as high unemployment, erosion of educational and cultural standards, aggravation of ecological conditions and a dangerous search for scapegoats. Markets may be efficient in terms of maximization of profits, but profound social problems are left in their wake.

The fact that the French Socialists are dumb enough to embrace the new "realistic" labor model testifies to its irrelevance in a period of world economic restructuring. Even if they win the coming election, any imitation of Blairism will in short order disorient many of their working- and middle-class supporters and lead to defeat in subsequent elections.

Jacques Chirac is at least consistent in his approval of Mr. Blair's "radical centrism." He defends it because he knows that it affirms the existing structure.

France, like England, needs a democratic planned economy to cope with its political and economic problems in a complex global economy.

MELVIN M. LEIMAN.
St. Cézaire de Gauzignan, France.

Military Hypocrisy

One can only wonder at the mental/moral condition of those U.S. Air Force commanders who visit a woman officer with the wrath of God for relations with an enlisted man while dismissing the charges of their own investigation and a review into the actions of two air force F-15 pilots who shot down two unarmed U.S. helicopters over northern Iraq on April 14, 1994, killing all 26 on board, including my wife, Barbara Lynne Schell.

JOHN G. LAYLIN JR.
Arreau, France.

BOOKS

EVE'S APPLE

By Jonathan Rosen. 312 pages. $24. Random House.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

THERE is a brief, suggestive reference to "A Hunger Artist" by Franz Kafka in this impressive, psychologically rich first novel by Jonathan Rosen. The Kafka story, disturbing and mysterious like all Kafka stories, is much admired by one of Rosen's two main characters, Ruth Simon, who is a kind of hunger artist herself, a bright middle-class New Yorker in her early 20s who is afflicted with anorexia nervosa, an eating disorder that most often strikes young, smart women.

"A Hunger Artist" is by no means the model for Rosen's book, which has none of the matter-of-factness in the face of the grotesque so characteristic of Kafka. But "Eve's Apple" and "A Hunger Artist" are similar in at least one important respect, aside from their use of food as a central human preoccupation. The Kafka tale could be construed as a story about the man who, with overweening pride in his skill, fasts for 40-day stretches before crowds of onlookers, but it is really about the onlookers themselves, who feast on his self-starvation and then spit him out with boredom.

Similarly, it would be easy to think of Rosen's tale as a story about a woman with an eating disorder. But "Eve's Apple" is narrated by Joseph, Ruth's boyfriend, and what he tells is a story about himself, about his grappling with his own egoistic tendency to mix up love and need, hubris and generosity, so as to become a kind of hunger artist himself.

"Eve's Apple," in this sense, is a quietly powerful exploration of a theme as old as the story of Adam and Eve, a theme that Rosen, with his aptitude for subtle psychological examination, has transformed into an absorbing, intelligent tale of love and the mysteriousness of the other.

Joseph and Ruth are a young couple, recently graduated from college, who live together in New York. Joseph, who is uncertain about his future, teaches English at a school for recent Russian immigrants, whose gritty, funny sense of realism contrasts with the unhappiness of affluent native-born Americans. Ruth studies art, goes every morning for a session with her therapist and struggles with her illness, in part by minutely recording, with poetic terseness, the fluctuations in her image of herself in her diary.

The flaw in the idyll of this attractive young couple, "the sole obstacle to our happiness," as Joseph puts it, is Ruth's eating disorder, which fills her lover both with dread that she might destroy herself and with a powerful need to save her. As he introduces Ruth and himself, Joseph prefigures the discovery he is destined to make as the story unfolds. "People have always valued me for my calm exterior, for my carefully cultivated optimism," he says. What he is to discover is that "darker desires" lurked in him as well as in Ruth, that he loved Ruth not in spite of her condition but, much less wholesomely, because of it.

Gradually, Rosen sketches in the growth of Joseph's obsession even as he fills in the essential background. Ruth's supposedly loving, nightmarishly withholding parents are a part of the background. But Joseph, too, while having learned to "banish the ghost of sadness from my own life," is haunted by the suicide some years earlier of his older sister, Evelyn. Stealthily, he reads the diary that Ruth keeps in her dresser drawer and that chronicles her bouts of bingeing and self-starvation, her disgust for food, her simultaneous addiction to it and her feelings for Joseph. As an act of love (he assumes), Joseph embarks on a kind of intellectual quest, to understand Ruth and to rescue her from herself, carefully keeping his library research to himself.

"I thrilled to the strange sensation of researching Ruth," he says, sitting in the main reading room of the New York Public Library bingeing on books about eating disorders, uncovering the horrors of human self-annihilation. "I could not have formulated exactly what I hoped to find, but I was drawn by some dream of salvation, as if Ruth's voice murmured to me out of the muffled echoes of the marble hall, whispering up from the riffled pages of borrowed books."

ROSEN is in impressive control of these interlocked secret lives. His own vision of things seems to be provided by one of his characters, Ernest Flek, a kind of defrocked psychoanalyst and a figure of power, physical and intellectual. Joseph, falling deeper into his obsession, seeks Flek out to talk about Ruth, to get the answer to the question of her illness.

Enlivening the narrative is the intelligence of the two main characters, their well-roundedness. Enriching the tale, also, is the theme of hunger, literal hunger and metaphorical hunger, the hunger of Adam and Eve for knowledge and of contemporary men and women for love and power and control. Rosen, in other words, has developed his theme into a full world of moral and spiritual ambiguities in a novel that is enjoyable to read, even suspenseful in its way, and intellectually provocative.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	PRETEND YOU DON'T SEE HER, by Mary Higgins Clark	1	4
2	THE PARTNER, by John Grisham	2	10
3	THE RANCH, by Danielle Steel	3	5
4	MASON & DIXON, by Thomas Pynchon		1
5	THE NIGHT CREW, by John Sandford	4	4
6	THE NOTEBOOK, by Nicholas Sparks	5	30
7	OUT TO CANAAN, by Jan Karon	7	3
8	AFFAIR, by Amanda Quick	6	3
9	THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE SON, by Norman Mailer	13	2
10	SMALL VICES, by Robert B. Parker	9	5
11	3001: The Final Odyssey, by Arthur C. Clarke	10	10
12	CHROMOSOME 6, by Robin Cook	11	7
13	MCNALLY'S GAMBLE, by Lawrence Sanders	8	5
14	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	12	161
15	EVENING CLASS, by Maeve Binchy		11

NONFICTION

1	ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	2	35
2	UNDERBOSS, by Peter Maas	1	3
3	INTO THIN AIR, by Jon Krakauer	5	2
4	JUST AS I AM, by Billy Graham		1
5	MOTHERS & DAUGHTERS, by Carol Saline and Sharon J. Wohlmuth	4	3
6	CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	3	22
7	LOCKED IN THE CABINET, by Robert B. Reich	6	3
8	THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko	9	17
9	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	8	148
10	PERSONAL HISTORY, by Katharine Graham	7	14
11	THE GIFT OF PEACE, by Joseph Cardinal Bernardin	10	15
12	NICKEL DREAMS, by Tanya Tucker with Patsi Bale Cox	11	5
13	CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 2, by Neale Donald Walsch		1
14	WALK ON THE WILD SIDE, by Dennis Rodman with Michael Silver		1
15	NAKED, by David Sedaris	12	7

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	KIDS ARE FUNNY, from "The Rosie O'Donnell Show"	1	4
2	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	2	56
3	EIGHT WEEKS TO OPTIMUM HEALTH, by Andrew Weil	4	9
4	TRAINING A TIGER, by Earl Woods with Pete McDaniel		1

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Serenity on His Mind: James Taylor Hymns

'Hourglass' May Be His Best Album

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With typically sly humor, James Taylor describes the mystical songs on his new album, "Hourglass," as "spirituals for agnostics."

One song, "Up From Your Life," starts out by declaring "God's not at home," then does a U-turn in its chorus to implore "Look up from your life" and to talk about an "ancient and sweet" river connecting all things.

Another song, "Up Er Mei," describes a powerful feeling of being "blessed" that Taylor says he experienced while climbing a sacred Buddhist mountain in the Sichuan province of China with his two children.

In "Gaia," a rhapsodic hymn to the balance of nature inspired by the theories of the British scientist James E. Lovelock, the singer calls for prayers for the earth and for himself.

Has this gifted, famously troubled singer-songwriter suddenly found God? Not quite. But as he has coped with the successive deaths of several close relatives and friends and with the breakup of his second marriage, he appears to have found a tentative peace and accepted the inevitable changes life brings. The songs evoke a Zenlike embrace of life's simple pleasures.

"Growing up in North Carolina, I missed the boat on most religions," Taylor explained during a recent visit to New York to participate in a rain forest benefit concert at Carnegie Hall.

"My dad was basically an atheist or at best an agnostic," he added. "But music has such a spiritual component. There's also my recovery from addiction, which has been going on for 13 years. There's something about intoxication and oblivion-seeking that closely parallels a spiritual need."

Taylor, the patrician '70s troubadour made famous by songs like "Fire and Rain," "Carolina on My Mind" and Carole King's "You've Got a Friend," is now 49. His thick, shoulder-length locks have thinned considerably, and he is pale and beanpole thin, with blue eyes that burn behind wire-rim spectacles.

Clad this day in a dark blue work shirt, black slacks and boots, he has the demeanor of a prosperous, God-fearing 19th-century farmer as he slouches in a chair in a midtown Manhattan hotel room. When not on tour, he returns to his home on Martha's Vineyard.

"James has always reminded me of Abraham Lincoln because of his height and his lugubriousness," says his friend Sting. "He's the archetypal Southern gentleman and a great storyteller."

Taylor's string of losses began four years ago with the death of his older brother Alex, whose rock band, the Fabulous Corsairs, he had joined in the mid-'60s when he was still a teenager.

About the details of the death, Taylor would say only that it came "after a long struggle with the family demon" and that "his being my older brother and being only a year older really shifted things for me."

The loss is remembered in the song "Enough to Be on Your Way," an exquisitely tender ballad that begins at a funeral and describes the ashes of a woman cremated in New Mexico blowing over the San Juan Mountains.

The death of Taylor's brother was followed several months later by the death of his father's new wife, Sue, who was around the same age as the singer. Then last June, Don Grolnick, Taylor's producer, keyboardist and collaborator, succumbed to lymphoma at the age of 48. Taylor remembers him as "a very lovely man who impacted people in a profound way," and "Hourglass" is dedicated to him.

Finally, Taylor's father, who was suffering from multiple ailments, died last November. Around the same time, Taylor's marriage to his second wife, the actress Kathryn Walker, unwound. He has a new companion now, Caroline Smedvig, an executive with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. And he is close to Sally, 23, and Ben, 20, his two musically gifted but career-shy children by his first wife, the singer Carly Simon.

Suzanne DeChillo/The New York Times

Taylor's new album is his first collection of new material in six years.

DESPITE these losses, "Hourglass," his 16th studio recording and first collection of new material in six years, is a far from mournful album. The sense of depression that was palpable on earlier Taylor albums like "Flag" and "Dad Loves His Work" is nowhere to be found on the new record, which may be his finest album in two decades, and possibly his best ever.

Along with Paul Simon, Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne and the late Laura Nyro, Taylor helped found the singer-songwriter genre, the folk-oriented confessional soft-rock style that dominated American pop in the early 1970s. Among his fellow pioneers, Taylor has probably changed less musically than any of them. His austere but tender Appalachian-flavored folk-pop is as instantly recognizable as it was 30 years ago.

"I write on guitar in a style which is very concise and doesn't allow me to break loose," Taylor explained. "The limits of my guitar and of my vocal range are what keep it identifiable and contained. Songwriting for me is also not a conscious process. It's really just what happens to come through, a channeling process."

When Taylor took up the guitar, the first songs he played were the hymns and carols from the Protestant hymnal at his Massachusetts boarding school, Milton Academy, and he constructed his finger-picking technique around their harmonic structure.

What Taylor, who was born in Boston and reared in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, has forged out of these influences is something quintessentially American. His distinctly reedy voice with its Carolina twang conveys a paradoxical mixture of resilience and aching fragility.

Because even his darkest songs are written in major keys, there is always a play of shadow and light in his music. He has the ability to sculpture a song on a guitar so that it feels three-dimensional without wasting a note.

"James has a way of getting the guitar to speak that's very particular, and that's all his," said the guitarist Pat Metheny. "It has to do with his touch, which is the equivalent of Bill Evans on the piano."

Eminent guest musicians, including Yo-Yo Ma (on cello), Stevie Wonder (harmonica), Branford Marsalis (saxophone) and Shawn Colvin and Sting (background vocals) add extra fillips of texture to the new album, which is characteristically spare but warm.

'Rent' Raises Theater's Sights

Hit Gives N.Y. Workshop Stage a Lift

By William Grimes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the world of nonprofit theater, success is a relative thing. "Two years ago, I'd come to work and wonder whether we'd be here tomorrow," said James Nicola, the artistic director of New York Theater Workshop. "Now I wonder whether we'll be here two or three years from now."

The difference, of course, is "Rent." Just over a year ago, Jonathan Larson's musical, after years of painstaking development at the workshop, moved in spectacular fashion from the East Village theater to Broadway, where it continues to draw sellout crowds after winning the Pulitzer Prize and the Tony Award for best musical.

One of two national tours is about to complete a very profitable if not trouble-free engagement in Boston. Early ticket sales in St. Paul and Los Angeles, suggest that "Rent," contrary to some predictions, will translate outside the orbit of New York. "When 'Rent' opened, we were panicking about meeting the payroll that week," Nicola said.

The picture looks very different today. The New York production, in its first year, has channeled about $500,000 into New York Theater Workshop, said Nancy Kassak Diekmann, the managing director. The amount exceeds the workshop's total budget when Nicola arrived in 1988, and the road productions will add substantially to that.

One company will open at the La Jolla Playhouse, then move to Los Angeles in late September. A Canadian company opens in Toronto in December.

"Rent" has changed everything and nothing there. The workshop continues to do what it has always done, serve as an incubator for young playwrights and directors, about 200 of whom, known as the Usual Suspects, enjoy a familial relationship with the theater.

After "Rent," the workshop resumed business as usual, though it is true that the subscription audience has grown to 4,200 from the pre-"Rent" 2,600. This season opened with Theresa Rebeck's "View of the Dome," an angry satire about Washington politics. That was followed by the theater's more or less annual package of one-act plays billed as the Ó Solo Mio Festival, and David Rabe's "Question of Mercy," a play about assisted suicide. But signs of change are in the air. Diekmann, who has been at the workshop since 1984, will leave at the end of the season. With the theater in solid financial shape, she said, the time is right to find out "if there is life after being a managing director."

Perhaps more important, Diekmann said that she and Nicola do not agree on the theater's future. "I'm more comfortable with where we are, and the size we are," she said. "He wants to work on a much bigger palette. He has an energy for that that I don't have."

The final production of the season is "The Devils" by Elizabeth Egloff, the author of "The Swan." Her current play, she said, was inspired by Dostoyevsky's novel about a band of Russian revolutionaries held in thrall by a charismatic leader. Directed by Garland Wright, it opens Wednesday.

With "The Devils," the largest, most complex production the workshop has done, Nicola is raising the stakes. His ambition is showing in other ways.

When Nicola arrived at the workshop, it produced four plays a season. Its annual budget has increased threefold, to $1.5 million, and will jump to $2 million next year. Yet it still produces four plays a season.

Nicola says he spends too much time deciding whom to say no to. "That's unpleasant," he said. He is shooting for five productions next season.

ODDLY enough, the "Rent" bonanza has been a mixed blessing, as the workshop gathers itself to raise money for its expansion and to support a more ambitious program.

"We hear from some funders, 'You're rich, you have "Rent."' " Nicola said. "But we don't want to squander 'Rent' on operating expenses. We're pooling it and very carefully considering where to put the windfall."

In a profit-driven, individualistic society, the workshop proposes, in the work it fosters and the methods it pursues, an alternative model: a social institution based on cooperation, collaboration and a blithe disregard for commerce. "What better way to raise questions about community than through this art?" Nicola asked.

The wonder of wonders is that the workshop has achieved what the most steely-eyed Broadway producers chase after, usually in vain — a fat, capitalist-style profit margin.

The Harriman Auction

By Paula Span and Judd Tully
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A pair of velvet cushions embroidered with Pamela Harriman's family crest of an ostrich holding a horseshoe sold to a Los Angeles interior designer for $2,415. Before the auction, Sotheby's estimated they would bring $200 to $300.

A Georges Seurat oil titled "The Stone Breakers," which Harriman hung in the ambassador's residence in Paris, fetched $552,500 from an unidentified American dealer, less than the $600,000-to-$800,000 estimate.

And a still life of a jug and bottles by Winston Churchill — "the newest artist of the day," the president of Sotheby's declared — brought a record $184,000.

The possessions that filled three homes of the late Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward Harriman went on the block Monday night for the first round of three days of sales. The atmosphere was restrained and prices uneven, but the total of $4.7 million for Monday night's session easily exceeded Sotheby's presale estimate of $2.6 million to $3.6 million.

"There were clearly a lot of people bidding tonight who knew [Harriman] and wanted to own something that belonged to her," said Diana D. Brooks, Sotheby's CEO and Monday night's auctioneer. "When things go for 10 or 15 times the estimate, there's clearly an aura."

The 1,165 lots comprised more than 6,000 items, counting each goblet and dinner plate. As with the Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis auction that Sotheby's orchestrated last spring, the objects ranged from the precious (notably an 1878 John Singer Sargent oil that sold for $1.4 million but which had been estimated to bring $750,000 to $1 million) to the unremarkable to the unsellable-if-owned-by-anyone-else.

HARRIMAN'S most treasured artworks — a Picasso, a Renoir and a Matisse — already are gone. Christie's sold them two years ago for $18.7 million as Harriman scrambled to pay the settlement of her long legal brawl with Averell Harriman's family over her alleged mismanagement of his estate.

Manhattan dealers were tactful but unenthusiastic about what remained in the estate: antique French and English furniture, cases of china and flatware, autographed books, and odds and ends associated with her father-in-law, Winston Churchill.

Teams of Sotheby's staffers descended on Harriman's Georgetown mansion in Washington, her Middleburg, Virginia, estate and Paris residence shortly after her death in February to catalogue and photograph her possessions and ship them to Manhattan.

"I'm not saying she had a pile of rubbish — there are some nice things," said Herve Aaron, president of Didier Aaron, which deals in Old Masters and antique European furniture. "But nothing I'd really want to fight for."

But as Sotheby's readily acknowledges, the intrinsic value of these bibelots and ormolu statuettes was largely beside the point. What mattered was that Pamela Harriman owned them.

"Had she not been Pamela Harriman, had John Smith appeared with the same items, we would have split them up into their specialty areas," porcelains incorporated into a porcelain sale, paintings into an auction of paintings, said C. Hugh Hildesley, executive vice president of Sotheby's North America.

LONDON THEATER

2 Musicals: With Acid and With Sugar

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With the future of the stage musical a matter of considerable trans-Atlantic debate, it is good to have opening in the same week two such disparate, diverse and deeply opposite singalongs as "Beauty and the Beast" and "The Fix."

Clearly "The Fix" (Warehouse) still needs some fixing, but for those who like their musicals by Sondheim out of Kander and Ebb, this is a knife-edged and courageously rock-edged score by two unknown Americans, John Dempsey and Dana P. Rowe, which unlike almost any other in town is totally original insofar as it has no movie, play or best-selling novel in its background.

Or rather it has several: you could trace the origins of "The Fix" back to such paranoid Washington conspiracy thrillers as "The Manchurian Candidate," or forward to any sleaze-tabloid life of the Kennedys.

The book of "The Fix" is something of a shambles. It opens with the death of a presidential candidate and the decision by his wife, played by Kathryn Evans halfway from Lady Macbeth to Rose Kennedy, that if she can't be a president's wife she can at least be his mother. Aided and abetted by her brother-in-law, a wheelchair-bound gay with a stammer who forces his nephew to have sex with him in one of the show's many moments of gala bad taste, the mother from Washington Depths gets her boy within spitting distance of the White House only to have him killed by the Mafia, which seems to have stumbled in from some altogether different plot.

And that, rather than the score or the playing, is what goes so wrong with "The Fix." Its creators appear to have set out on a blood-stained Washington satire only to get caught up in a plot of such complexity that even they have trouble in working it through in time for the final one-man massacre. You could argue that Kander and Ebb's "Chicago" has much of the same failure, but its score has a kind of overriding confidence, whereas here a score of wondrous variety (everything from rock through soft-shoe shuffles to ballads of lost love) never quite gets itself together.

The result is a black parody of White House excess and American dreams turned into nightmares. Incest, rape, murder, madness, everything that makes Washington politics so much more fun than ours are batched into a manic musical farce about a would-be First Family so dysfunctional as to make the Borgias look like the Blairs. At times a rock version of "I Claudius," at others "Camelot" rewritten by Brecht, Weill and Harold Robbins, "The Fix" is as misshapen as its central characters and at best a "Guys and Dolls" rewritten in blood and acid.

IN the end it really doesn't quite work, not least because Sam Mendes's agile production drifts hopelessly into caricature. But never since the arrival of Sondheim and Kander/Ebb — and we are talking at least 30 years here — have I been so sure of a new American musical talent. I don't think I ever want or need to see "The Fix" again, but I can't wait to see what Dempsey and Rowe write next. Cameron Mackintosh has found another songwriting team of real theatrical excitement; it's just that this one still has a longer route to travel backstage until they get it right. Nevertheless, on a space-restricted Warehouse stage, the choreographer Charles Augins has managed some of the most breathtaking musical routines in town.

But if you prefer your musicals the way they used to be, then hasten to "Beauty and the Beast" (Dominion), or rather "Disney's Beauty and the Beast" as the posters have it, presumably because they figure that the Brothers Grimm are no longer in touch with their copyright lawyers. This, at $10 million the most expensive show ever staged in the West End, is essentially an old Palladium pantomime in which the scenery does most of the acting and the production is redolent of all those theme-park shows. On Broadway the musical has made powerful enemies, largely because rival musical producers have neither the Disneyland cash nor the access to their own television networks for free advertising and cross-promotion. Here there is no such problem.

As a result we simply have a huge musical hit with no political or economic significance for the West End. My 90-year-old father-in-law reckons it the best show he's seen in seven decades of theatergoing, and only a cynic or a drama critic would tire of dancing soup-tureens and a magical transformation of Beast into Prince, only fractionally ruined here by some split-second late cueing backstage.

The book has one good joke about the Beast's lair ("If it ain't Baroque don't fix it"), and the Mencken/Ashman/Tim Rice score is never less than relentlessly adequate. This is "Phantom of the Opera" meeting mad King Ludwig of Bavaria, and I see no reason why, like all the other Disneylands, it should ever go away.

A Splendid Revival of Donizetti's 'Linda' in Bologna

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

BOLOGNA, Italy — This city's Teatro Comunale can certainly not be accused of neglecting Donizetti. It was quick to perform "Linda di Chamounix" after the Vienna premiere in 1842, but the splendid revival it has just given the work — in the 200th anniversary of the composer's birth — is the Comunale's first in more than a century.

"Linda" is the composer's last and doubtless best opera in the *semiseria* genre, which falls into no classic category but borrows from all, by turns tragic, comic and sentimental. Donizetti, experienced in all kinds of Italian opera as well as in French grand opera and opera comique, made the most of the opportunities, and the score — with six major singing roles — is one of his richest, despite a libretto that is not much help.

Linda is a peasant girl in the French Alps who is harassed by the local marquis (a buffo role), and her upstanding parents send her off to Paris with a group of local workers. She is followed by her boyfriend, a nobleman who has been posing as a impecunious painter. In Paris, he installs Linda in luxury while he tries foil his mother's plans to marry him off suitably. Misunderstandings give the soprano a mad scene to close Act 2, but when the tenor sings their love music in Act 3, she regains her mind and all ends happily.

The one famous piece in the score is the soprano's charming and lively Act 1 aria, a staple of the coloratura repertory. But the drama is really driven by a series of duets, dramatic confrontations of the kind that Verdi used with such success.

As the improbably chaste Linda, Mariella Devia sang with easy agility and acted diligently — particularly in the second act, in which she is constantly on stage — and Luca Canonici was appropriately handsome in voice and person as tenor lover.

Bruno Pratico all but stole the show as the buffo marquis. Donato Di Stefano's resonant bass was just right for the high-priestly prefect; Stefano Antonucci was touching as the father, and Gloria Banditelli scored as Pierotto, the opera's trouser role — childhood friend, chimney sweep and hurdy-gurdy player, who keeps turning up when Linda needs help. Gabriele Bellini was the fluent, supportive conductor.

Denis Krief's production — he did the staging, sets, costumes and lighting — functioned by suggestion and avoided the libretto's pitfalls. The luxury of the Paris apartment was economically implied by a few pieces of furniture and spot lighting. The one virtuoso showpiece was a circus setting for the marquis's hilarious third-act return to the mountain village.

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Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1997

Nomura Scandal Spreads to Big Bank and Casts Shadow on 3 Politicians

By Velisarios Kattoulas
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The scandal involving Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest brokerage, widened Tuesday to implicate the nation's second-biggest bank and threatened to embroil three leading Japanese politicians.

Prosecutors raided the offices of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. on Tuesday to search for evidence that the bank had lent more than 30 billion yen ($258.8 million) to a racketeer at the center of a scandal at Nomura.

Ryuichi Koike, the alleged extortionist in the Nomura bribery scandal, was arrested last week. To dissuade him from embarrassing the company at a shareholders' meeting in June 1995, Nomura allegedly funneled 50 million yen to Mr. Koike through a so-called VIP account at the brokerage.

On Tuesday, the chief government spokesman said three cabinet ministers held similar accounts at the brokerage.

The spokesman, Seiroku Kajiyama, declined to name the ministers, but he said the three had received no special treatment from the brokerage.

A Japanese weekly magazine, however, named the three account-holders as Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Mr. Kajiyama and Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

The magazine, Shukan Gendai, said the names had come from "what appears to be a partial list" of VIP account holders. Nomura has admitted it has a VIP list for top customers including hundreds of bureaucrats and politicians, but it said the designation was for administrative purposes and did not mean "Very Important People" or imply privileged status.

Mr. Hashimoto said neither he nor his immediate family had dealt with Nomura, and he threatened to sue the magazine for libel. Other officials, including Mr. Mitsuzuka and Trade Minister Shinji Sato, also denied having dealt with the brokerage.

About 100 prosecutors from the Tokyo Public Prosecutor's Office participated in the raids on Dai-Ichi Kangyo's Tokyo headquarters and 18 other locations in search of files on loans to Mr. Koike. The prosecutors also entered the main office of Daiwa Shinyo, a lending company affiliated with Dai-Ichi Kangyo, and homes of executives at both companies. Japanese media reports have said Mr. Koike borrowed more than 20 billion yen directly from Dai-Ichi Kangyo and 10 billion yen from Daiwa Shinyo.

About 8.7 billion yen of those loans, parts of which were used to buy a stake in a golf course near Mount Fuji, is now unrecoverable, according to the reports.

Media reports have also said Mr. Koike used about 3 billion yen of the loans from Dai-Ichi Kangyo in 1989 to buy 300,000 shares in each of Japan's Big Four brokerages, including Nomura.

The shareholdings gave him the right to ask questions at shareholder meetings and, investigators say, the leverage to extort money from companies. Mr. Koike, who also owned 20,000 shares in Dai-Ichi Kangyo, regularly appeared at shareholder meetings, where he was known as a "ruling-party *sokaiya*" because he shielded management from hostile questioning by other sokaiya. Sokaiya are racketeers who typically threaten to disrupt annual meetings with embarrassing revelations about business dealings and top management.

Mr. Mitsuzuka said neither he nor his ministry was aware of the full details of the Dai-Ichi Kangyo investigation, as it was still "under way." He said the ministry would "react appropriately" to any involvement of the bank in the scandal.

A Dai-Ichi Kangyo spokesman said the bank had cooperated with investigators, although he declined to elaborate on the reason for the raids.

After Nomura admitted funneling money to mobsters, it suffered a sharp drop in business as customers closed accounts and went elsewhere. But analysts said it was still too early to predict whether Dai-Ichi Kangyo would suffer a similar loss of business.

More than 200 prosecutors raided Nomura's headquarters and other Tokyo branches Thursday to see whether VIP account-holders other than Mr. Koike had received special payments. Nomura's Toranomon branch, around the corner from Japan's government ministries and Parliament, was among the branches raided.

Prosecutors last week also arrested Mr. Koike's brother, Yoshinori Koike, and three Nomura employees charged with violating the Japanese Commercial Code by paying Mr. Koike to keep quiet at a shareholders meeting in June 1995.

Bill Griffeth, left, Sue Herera and Ron Insana host various programs for CNBC, the leader in the field.

Business TV: Ticking Along Nicely

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

FORT LEE, New Jersey — Americans spend hours watching television shows about stocks these days: at the office, at home, in public libraries. When they go out to buy a coffee, the paper cup might have a photograph of Donald Trump advertising CNBC, the oldest of three stations vying for viewer attention.

The business-television industry is less than two decades old, tracing its origin to Nov. 30, 1981, according to Bill Griffeth of CNBC. He should know. He and Sue Herera were the first anchors on Financial News Network, hosting seven-hour-a-day broadcasts from California on the first nationwide cable channel devoted to money matters.

Mr. Griffeth and Ms. Herera are still at it. Along with Ron Insana, who joined FNN in 1984, they migrated to its successor, CNBC, in New Jersey, where the trio hosts various programs now viewable all around the world by people who have cable or satellite television.

In recent years, CNBC has become the heartbeat of Wall Street, replacing the Dow Jones & Co. wire service known as the broad tape, which was scrutinized by traders, wealthy investors and other media organizations for the unfolding financial news of the day.

Because they have been at it for so long, the CNBC broadcasters have become celebrities in the financial-news-hungry United States. They also benefit from broadcasting in the afternoon, when people often tune in to see late trading results.

MEDIA MARKETS

"People-Magazine-famous we're not," Mr. Insana said. "But when it comes to investment clubs, to the brokerage industry, to Wall Street, to Main Street, yes."

CNBC, the clear leader in the field, is available in 62 million households in the United States. CNNFN, a new channel from Turner Broadcasting System Inc., is considered to be second and is available in about 8 million households.

"In my travels I have found that both the professional community and the investing public are active CNBC watchers," said Joseph Battipaglia, chief investment officer of the Gruntal & Co. brokerage. "I see it on in the firm at the trading desks at the broker locations, and I see it at other firms."

James McBride, president of Central Coast Communications Inc., a New York-based website consultant, keeps his television set tuned to CNBC in the room next to the one in which he works, listening to the reports all day and watching segments he finds interesting. He said he watched the station "because of the coverage they have and the crawl — the tickers at the bottom of the screen."

Mr. McBride, who trades options as well as stocks, said he wished there were more interactivity and data than CNBC broadcasts. Bloomberg Information TV, another competitor, offers far more on-screen data than CNBC or CNNFN, but Mr. McBride said he found that service to be too cluttered.

CNBC began in 1989 and acquired FNN in 1991. Its programs feature a mix of breaking business and economic news, financial data, Wall Street interviews and investment advice, accompanied by two stock-price tickers that slide along the bottom of the screen and market averages that appear in the bottom-right corner.

See CNBC, Page 15

Prague Fires Salvos to Support Koruna

By Peter S. Green
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — Interest rates shot sharply higher Tuesday as the Czech National Bank fended off speculators and domestic banks to try to support the koruna, and with it the country's economic reforms.

The central bank restricted access to cash at the Lombard and repo rates, the main short-term lending rates available to Czech commercial banks. That sent interbank rates up to more than 100 percent as local banks scrambled for cash to meet reserve requirements as well as demands for capital from speculators betting that the koruna will fall.

The wave of speculation against the koruna is the latest vote of no confidence in the Czech economy. It follows an emergency package introduced by Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus to deal with a growing trade deficit, rising inflation and a falling economic growth rate that have angered the population. Poor financial regulation has led to 12 bank collapses and stock market frauds that have shaken faith in the transition to a market economy.

A poll published Tuesday showed that 60 percent of Czechs wanted the government's top economic ministers to resign.

For Czech exporters, and the Czech economy as a whole, a devaluation would be good news, analysts said. The main losers would be Mr. Klaus, who has staked his political survival on maintaining a stable currency, and Czech tourists planning to travel abroad, said Jiri Pehe, head of the analytical unit at Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Prague.

"For many Czech companies, this is actually a very positive development," he told Bloomberg News. "Unfortunately for Klaus, even if he believes this will be good for exports, he has made this into one of the pillars of his economic policy, and it will be used by his political opponents against him."

Amid all its other measures, the central bank warned that it could not defend the koruna alone. "The government announced its intentions to correct its economic policies," Martin Svehla, the central bank's spokesman, said. "Now everything depends on how quickly and how strongly these intentions will be put in practice."

On Monday, the central bank raised the repo rate from 12.9 percent to 45 percent after it intervened heavily Friday to halt a collapse in the koruna. Restricting access to its money to a handful of large banks pushed up bids on the interbank market.

"Because there was a lack of liquidity, the overnight interbank rate broke all the ceilings and soared over 100 percent," Martin Nejedly of Wood-Commerz brokers in Prague said.

"Probably a lot of people are demanding a lot of koruny to sell short and convert to dollars," Mr. Nejedly said. "I converted my own bank account today," he added.

The central bank is hoping the rate increases will discourage short-term speculation, but they it does not, it could be forced to intervene again.

"You'll certainly see the effect of these rates on the domestic economy if they hold them for any length of time," Brett Platt, a currency trader with Merrill Lynch in London, said.

"The central bank seems to be committed to holding the exchange rate," he said. "The question is, Is the government also committed?"

The koruna has fallen 8 percent in recent days against the combined dollar and Deutsche mark basket to which it is pegged, closing at 30.55 to the dollar Tuesday. Central bank intervention has kept it from falling further.

If the bank does not take the initiative for a controlled devaluation soon, said Miroslav Singer, chief economist at Expandia Finance in Prague, it will run out of reserves to prop up the koruna and be forced to announce a larger and more rapid devaluation that could spark an even bigger run on the currency.

"If everyone is suddenly selling short, it could fall 30 percent. That's Mexico stuff," Mr. Singer said, referring to that country's peso crisis that broke out at the end of 1994.

The koruna started to come under concerted attack last week as it and some other emerging-market currencies felt the aftershocks of a run on the Thai baht.

Dollar Outlook: More Slippage Ahead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Currency traders braced Tuesday for the likelihood of further declines in the dollar after the Federal Reserve Board's decision to leave U.S. bank lending rates unchanged lessened the appeal of dollar-denominated deposits.

The dollar was quoted at 112.55 yen in 4 P.M. trading, down from 115.75 yen Monday, and at 1.6758 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7085 DM.

Against other major currencies, the dollar also declined. It was at 1.3663 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4265 francs, and at 5.6435 French francs, compared with 5.7560 francs.

The pound was at $1.6570, up from $1.6395.

"We had the expected knee-jerk reaction," Tom Hoge, a corporate currency trader at Bank of New York, said. "The dollar went lower straightaway."

A trader at Bank of Montreal in Chicago said the dollar was likely to push even lower after its initial plunge.

"The dollar was really well bought into the meeting, and people are liquidating long positions," she said, referring to the Fed policy-making committee's meeting on interest rates.

Traders began scaling back expectations of a U.S. rate rise after the Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan, said recently that there was "scant evidence of any imminent resurgence of inflation."

Speculation that the Fed would not increase borrowing rates grew when the government said consumer prices barely budged last month and producer prices fell.

The dollar fell sharply early in the day after U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin warned that it was "critical" that Japan's current-account surplus not be allowed to soar.

Mr. Rubin said in New York that it was crucial for Japan's trade surplus not to "rise again on a sustainable basis to levels that harm global growth, that cause trade frictions with Japan's trading partners and that could fuel protectionist sentiment in other parts of the world."

Japan's trade surplus widened 164 percent in April, and its surplus with the

See DOLLAR, Page 14

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

May 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.907	3.1395	1.1244	0.3339	0.1143*	—	5.447*	1.3553	1.6782*	1.3895	1.3355*
Brussels	35.1425	57.485	20.642	6.1315	2.10*	18.3625	—	24.72	0.3088	25.56	24.515*
Frankfurt	1.6978	2.7945	—	0.2969	0.1008*	0.8894	4.845*	1.2051	1.4855*	1.237	1.1879*
London (a)	1.6457	—	2.7893	9.3848	2,745.44	3.1363	57.5666	2.3142	187.067	2.2596	234.759
Madrid	142.914	234.893	84.191	24.995	8.567*	74.879	4.0789	101.566	125.40*	103.99	—
Milan	1,666.35	2,744.88	983.10	291.79	—	873.55	47.656	1,183.40	14.65	1,213.58	11.666
New York (b)	—	1.657a	1.6758	5.6435	1,653.80	1.8926	34.72	1.384	112.55	1.3663	142.95
Paris	5.7177	9.3895	3.3683	—	0.3428*	2.9958	0.1632	4.8635	5.023*	4.1605	4.881*
Tokyo	113.38	185.70	66.46	19.73	0.676	59.11	3.2716	79.56	—	82.55	0.7895
Toronto	1.3668	2.26	0.8127	0.2413	0.0826*	0.7222	0.3938*	0.9829	1.209*	—	0.965*
Zurich	1.4074	2.3134	0.8299	0.2464	0.0843*	0.7383	4.0018*	—	1.2369*	1.034	0.9861*
1 ECU	1.1540	0.7029	1.9585	6.6001	1,925.65	2.2081	40.4446	1.6240	131.396	1.5864	164.964
1 SDR	1.3993	0.8560	2.3758	N.Q.	2,334.34	2.6707	48.9164	1.9714	161.27	N.Q.	199.975

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York at 4 p.m. and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9986	Greek drac.	269.90	Mex. peso	7.887	S. Afr. rand	4.4645
Australian $	1.2942	Hong Kong $	7.7385	N. Zealand $	1.4459	S. Kor. won	890.50
Austrian sch.	11.945	Hung. forint	181.07	Norw. krone	7.0335	Swed. krona	7.5703
Brazil real	1.073	Indian rupee	42.90	Phil. peso	26.37	Taiwan $	27.77
Chinese yuan	8.3223	Indo. rupiah	2441.88	Polish zloty	3.16	Thai baht	25.65
Czech koruna	30.55	Irish £	0.6544	Port. escudo	170.50	Turkish lira	137380.
Danish krone	6.4645	Israeli shek.	3.3915	Russ ruble	5754.50	UAE dirham	3.6633
Egypt. pound	3.3952	Kuw dinar	0.3000	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	482.50
Fin. markka	5.1075	Malay. ring.	2.5015	Sing. $	1.4314		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6418	1.6410	1.6402	Japanese yen	113.24	112.75	112.23
Canadian dollar	1.3707	1.3680	1.3652	Swiss franc	1.4025	1.3978	1.3928
Deutsche mark	1.6934	1.6898	1.6859				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Libid-Libor Rates

May 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5½ - 5⅝	3 - 3⅛	1⅝ - 1¾	6 5/16 - 6 7/16	3¼ - 3 5/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4⅛
3-month	5⅝ - 5¾	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1⅝ - 1¾	6⅜ - 6½	3 5/16 - 3⅜	½ - ⅝	4 - 4⅛
6-month	5⅞ - 6	3 - 3¼	1⅝ - 1¾	6⅝ - 6¾	3⅜ - 3½	9/16 - 11/16	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
1-year	6 - 6⅛	3 5/16 - 3⅜	1¾ - 1⅞	6 15/16 - 6 15/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	9/16 - ⅞	4½ - 4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds	5 9/16	5½
90-day CDs dealers	5.78	5.74
180-day CP dealers	5.70	5.65
3 month Treasury bill	5.13	5.17
1-year Treasury bill	5.50	5.55
2-year Treasury bill	6.21	6.25
5-year Treasury note	6.54	6.56
7-year Treasury note	6.60	6.61
10-year Treasury note	6.70	6.70
30-year Treasury bond	6.93	6.91
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.99	4.99
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.46	0.47
1-month interbank	0.52	0.55
3-month interbank	0.53	0.57
6-month interbank	0.61	0.65
10-year Govt bond	2.70	2.71
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.00	3.10
1-month interbank	3.06	3.15
3-month interbank	3.10	3.20
6-month interbank	3.12	3.25
10-year Bond	5.82	5.77

Britain		
Bank base rate	6¼	6¼
Call money	7½	6¼
1-month interbank	6 5/16	6¼
3-month interbank	6⅜	6⅜
6-month interbank	6⅝	6⅝
10-year Gilt	7.10	7.09
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3 5/16
1-month interbank	3¼	3¼
3-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
6-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
10-year OAT	5.67	5.63

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	342.70	—1.80
London	342.50	343.00	+2.30
New York	342.30	343.40	+1.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

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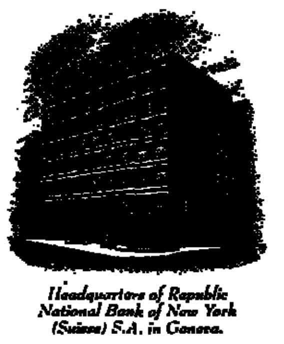

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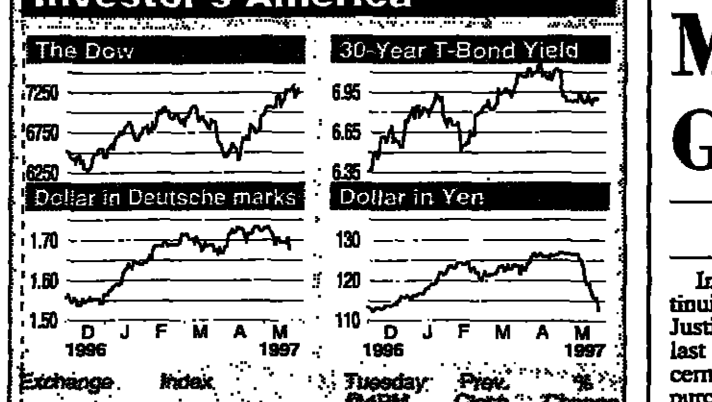
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	7303.46	7228.88	+1.03
NYSE	S&P 500	841.66	833.27	+1.01
NYSE	S&P 100	828.32	818.46	+1.20
NYSE	Composite	437.20	434.14	+0.70
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1363.88	1341.24	+1.69
AMEX	Market Value	590.76	587.48	+0.56
Toronto	TSE Index	6260.10	6247.60	+0.20
São Paulo	Bovespa	10940.83	10805.68	+1.29
Mexico City	Bolsa	3953.06	3918.48	+0.88
Buenos Aires	Merval	754.01	743.86	+1.36
Santiago	IPSA General	5401.11	5381.25	+0.37
Caracas	Capital General	6584.93	6581.49	+0.51

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Microsoft's WebTV Plan Gets Close U.S. Scrutiny

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

In a sign of the U.S. government's continuing scrutiny of Microsoft Corp., the Justice Department issued a formal request last week seeking internal documents concerning Microsoft's planned $425 million purchase of WebTV Networks Inc.

The accelerated government review of the WebTV acquisition proposal, legal experts said, could be time-consuming and costly. But they said the stepped-up investigation — signaled by a second request for information — did not necessarily mean the Justice Department would challenge the *planned purchase.*

Under the merger laws, the government has 30 days to make a second request for information after a company initially files its acquisition plans. The Justice Department's San Francisco office sent its demand for further documents to Microsoft at the end of last week.

"A second request means the government wants to investigate further, to see whether they want to challenge the merger," said Charles F. Rule, a partner at Covington & Burling, a law firm in Washington.

"The process can slow down a transaction, but you can't assume that a second request means the government is going to challenge a deal," said Mr. Rule, a former head of the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Microsoft executives do not view the government's request for information as endangering the WebTV deal yet.

"Once the Department of Justice looks into this more closely, we believe they will come to recognize that this acquisition is in a nascent industry full of competition and potential competition," said William H. Neukom, senior vice president and legal counsel for Microsoft.

WebTV is a start-up producer of set-top boxes that bring the Internet to television sets. With only 56,000 subscribers to its Internet service, WebTV is a tiny company *in a fledgling field.*

Yet as television steadily embraces the digital technology of personal computers, a major industry is expected to develop in the business of delivering the Internet to living rooms via TV sets and a coming generation of information appliances. That opportunity is what attracted Microsoft to WebTV and brought other major software companies into the infant industry.

Oracle Corp., as expected, announced Monday that it would buy control of Navio Communications Inc., a start-up company that is developing Internet software for consumer electronic devices. Navio was established by Netscape Communications Corp., a leading rival to Microsoft in the Internet software market.

RATE: *Stocks Rally as Fed Makes No Change*

Continued from Page 1

component of balance sheets" after five years of appreciation in the yen minimized the value of overseas holdings. Now, he said, the government found it "politically expedient" to push the dollar down to a range of 110 to 115 yen.

U.S. bond prices rose after the Fed's meeting, but the sharpest gains were in the short-term sector. The yield on the market bell-

U.S. STOCKS

wether, the 30-year Treasury bond, was at 6.89 percent in late trading, down from 6.91 percent Monday.

Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, had been priming Wall Street for rate increases since December, when he said the sharp rally in stock prices, which took the Dow industrials up 26 percent in 1996 and 35 percent in 1995, might reflect "irrational exuberance" on the part of investors.

Although inflation is commonly equated with rises in consumer prices, Mr. Greenspan said that the stock rally could lead to price pressures. His contention was that consumers would feel they were affluent because their investment portfolios were appreciating, and they would be likely to increase their general purchasing levels, putting upward pressure on prices.

In February, Mr. Greenspan went further, saying the Fed might increase interest rates even if there were no visible signs of inflation in the economy. Yet his statements had little long-term effect on stock prices, which continued to rise until March 25, when the Fed committee voted to increase its target for the federal funds rate to 5.50 percent from the previous 5.25 percent.

Although that sent stock prices sharply lower, pushing the Dow below its December levels, the market proved resilient and the blue chips began setting records again last month.

The March rate increase, however, drew protests from U.S. labor and business groups and politicians; 65 members of Congress sent a letter to Mr. Greenspan urging him not to raise rates again.

Some economists have said the American economy is able to grow at rates that in the past have caused inflation because of increased productivity that has not been captured in official statistics. Mr. Greenspan has admitted that productivity could be growing faster than has been measured, largely as a result of technological advances.

Mr. Munro said, however, that the Fed was unlikely to be abandoning its cautious stance on inflation. Now investors will have to wait six more weeks, he said, to see what the central bank will do at its next meeting July 1 and 2. Under Mr. Greenspan, the Fed has made policy adjustments in a series of small moves over several months. Mr. Munro said it was possible, if unlikely, that the Fed would alter its fed funds target before the next meeting.

Trude Latimer, a market analyst in Charlottesville, Virginia, said the kind of large-capitalization stocks that made up the Dow industrials and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index were likely to appreciate in coming months no matter what the Fed did. The current trend among Americans to invest in tax-advantaged retirement accounts has led to "systematic savings on a scale that has never been known before."

■ Profit Optimism Lifts Market

Broad stock-market indexes were higher on optimism that the Fed's action meant corporate profits would not be crimped by higher borrowing costs, news agencies reported.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index closed at 841.66 points, up 8.39, led by semiconductor shares, which received a favorable bill of health from Dataquest.

The research firm's analysts said rising sales of mobile telephones, personal computers and new products would help the global microchip industry grow between 9 percent and 15 percent this year. The technology-heavy Nasdaq composite index ended at 1,363.88, up 22.64.

IBM and Boeing led the Dow industrials higher, offsetting a decline in Alcoa and Caterpillar. The blue-chip index also was weighed down by declines in Exxon, Chevron and Du Pont. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Very briefly:

Chrysler Nearing Cost-Cutting Goal

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan (Bloomberg) — Robert Eaton, Chrysler Corp.'s chairman and chief executive, said Tuesday the automaker would hit its full-year cost-cutting target of $1.2 billion by the end of July and would cut a further $1 billion by early 1998.

"We're going to keep pushing to decrease costs, to decrease our investment and to get more efficient in all areas of the business," Mr. Eaton said in an interview.

He also said the company's car and truck sales this month in the United States were running at "double digits" below year-earlier levels, in percentage terms, partly because of a decline in used-car prices that has attracted some buyers away from new vehicles.

• **Kmart Corp.** is buying products made by China Tiancheng, a company owned by China's Army, a research group headed by the human-rights activist Harry Wu said. Mr. Wu said he had presented evidence at Kmart's annual meeting Tuesday that the retailer purchased items of clothing last year from the company. Mr. Wu's Laogai Research Foundation said it would soon release a list of at least 100 major U.S. retailers that buy products from the 20 companies China's military allegedly owns.

• **Home Depot Inc.**'s first-quarter earnings rose 33 percent and the net income of the chain's 536 home-improvement stores rose to $258.8 million, or 53 cents a share, from $195 million, or 41 cents, a year earlier.

• **Dayton Hudson Corp.** said its first-quarter profit tripled on strong results from its Target discount stores. The Minneapolis-based retailer reported profit from operations rose to $126 million, or 55 cents a share, in the quarter ended May 3, from $42 million, or 17 cents, a year ago.

• **Delgratia Mining Corp.** of Canada said consultants had found "insignificant" amounts of gold in a field near Las Vegas; the company said it had been a victim of tampering and was asking the police to investigate. *Bloomberg, AP*

DOLLAR: *Fed Rains on the Currency's Parade*

Continued from Page 13

United States grew by 174 percent after a 26 percent increase in Japanese exports, largely fueled by brisk auto shipments and a 5.3 percent fall in imports.

Toyota Motor Corp.'s president, Hiroshi Okuda, said the yen's recent surge against the dollar was within "reasonable" levels and ruled out a revival of trade friction with the United States.

"Reasonable exchange rates are between 110 yen and 120 yen, and the rates are within that range," Mr. Okuda was quoted by Jiji Press as saying. He dismissed fears that Japan's higher exports would revive an auto-trade dispute with Washington.

"The threat of a Japanese rate rise has caused investors to panic," said Philipa Malmgren, a currency strategist at Bankers Trust.

Eisuke Sakakibara, director-general of the Finance Ministry's international finance bureau who is known as "Mr. Yen" for the weight his remarks carry on foreign-ex-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

change markets, was quoted as saying that Tuesday's fluctuation was "too wild" and undesirable for the economy.

Seiroku Kajiyama, the official spokesman for the Japanese government, meanwhile, said the yen's new surge against the dollar would have "various impacts on industry and national consumption."

Koji Asano, senior manager at Fuji Bank, said yen-buying enthusiasm remained strong, especially among Japanese exporters converting their dollars.

Interest-rate uncertainty dominated European financial markets Tuesday, sending the dollar on a roller-coaster ride and causing sharp drops in European stocks. *(Bloomberg, AFX, AP)*

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

May 20, 1997

Grains

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	293½	287½	287¾	—5½	1,415
Jul 97	284¾	276	276½	—8¼	124,629
Sep 97	268½	262½	267½	—5¾	27,720
Dec 97	265½	260	260¼	—5¼	112,239
May 98	274	270	270	—4½	1,182
Jul 98	278½	274	274	—4½	2,867
Mar 98	270½	266¼	266¼	—4¼	11,849
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 42,249					
Mon's open int 285,226 off 3223					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
May 97	308.00	303.50	304.50	—1.90	976
Jul 97	292.60	284.70	285.00	—4.80	51,527
Aug 97	277.80	271.00	271.50	—4.80	15,449
Sep 97	258.00	252.80	253.00	—4.00	9,134
Jan 98	225.00	222.00	222.00	—3.00	1,620
Mar 98	221.00	217.80	217.80	—2.70	1,440
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 24,914					
Mon's open int 109,804 off 2070					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
May 97	23.75	23.47	23.51	—0.04	173
Jul 97	23.83	23.17	23.17	—0.63	50,189
Aug 97	24.01	23.40	23.40	—0.58	14,127
Sep 97	24.15	23.65	23.65	—0.46	8,452
Jan 98	24.53	24.00	24.35	—0.20	931
Mar 98	24.80	24.60	24.60	—0.20	181
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,306					
Mon's open int 100,389 up 235					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	873½	863	864¾	—2¾	633
Jul 97	868½	844	844	—32	98,635
Aug 97	840¾	817	817½	—20	21,636
Jan 98	705	692½	692½	—7½	4,646
Mar 98	705½	699	699	—7	904
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 59,412					
Mon's open int 185,405 up 1075					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	390	381	381	—11	33
Jul 97	395½	380	380	—14¾	51,445
Sep 97	402½	388	388	—13¼	13,253
Mar 98	410	401½	402½	—10	1,303
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,865					
Mon's open int 83,797 up 1030					

Livestock

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 97	65.77	64.95	65.15	—0.67	31,196
Aug 97	65.52	64.92	65.10	—0.42	36,148
Oct 97	69.00	68.42	68.75	—0.25	17,399
Dec 97	71.00	70.65	70.77	—0.22	9,323
Feb 98	71.05	70.80	70.82	—0.35	5,226
Apr 98	72.75	72.40	72.60	—0.27	1,664
Est. sales 13,259 Mon's. sales 8,939					
Mon's open int 101,156 up 867					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	76.42	76.20	76.27	—0.30	2,447
Aug 97	77.50	76.90	77.30	—0.17	10,572
Sep 97	77.35	76.65	77.30	+0.15	2,043
Jan 98	79.35	79.25	79.25	—0.30	481
Mar 98			78.80		89
Apr 98	79.00	78.85	79.00		57
Est. sales 1,540 Mon's. sales 2,500					
Mon's open int 20,383 off 60					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 97	82.05	80.75	80.82	—0.67	13,252
Jul 97	83.22	82.07	82.17	—0.45	10,298
Aug 97	81.00	79.55	80.05	—0.30	7,274
Feb 98	70.10	69.30	69.37	—0.55	1,558
Apr 98	66.70	66.35	66.35	—0.25	748
Est. sales 10,286 Mon's. sales 9,325					
Mon's open int 42,453 off 1029					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	91.00	88.70	89.80	+1.80	260
Feb 98	77.30	75.20	76.40	+2.30	382
Mar 98	75.75	75.00	75.00	+2.25	11
Est. sales 3,706 Mon's. sales 2,551					
Mon's open int 8,798 off 62					

Food

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Jul 97	1483	1467	1469	—8	31,322
Sep 97	1509	1493	1495	—9	13,549
Dec 97	1537	1528	1528	—6	18,246
May 98	1575	1575	1575	—6	8,509
Jul 98			1595	—6	502
Mar 98	1560	1553	1553	—6	20,584
Est. sales 3,845 Mon's. sales 6,733					
Mon's open int 30,538 off 190					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	245.00	229.00	240.25	—6.00	15,329
Sep 97	218.30	212.50	214.70	—5.30	7,569
Dec 97	193.00	189.65	190.15	—5.50	5,018
May 98			255.25	+81.25	353
Mar 98	181.00	177.00	177.00	—6.00	1,928
Est. sales 8,665 Mon's. sales 3,163					
Mon's open int 94,654 up 1271					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	11.07	10.96	11.05	+0.07	72,211
Oct 97	10.84	10.76	10.84	+0.05	41,083
May 98	10.69	10.65	10.69	+0.01	5,906
Mar 98	10.77	10.71	10.76	+0.02	24,392
Est. sales 11,297 Mon's. sales 5,481					
Mon's open int 147,310 off 54					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	85.60	82.00	82.65	—3.05	16,350
Jan 98	91.50	88.90	88.90	—2.60	1,570
Mar 98	93.50	90.90	90.90	—2.65	1,002
Jan 99			100.90	—2.65	1
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,227					
Mon's open int 29,750 up 247					

Metals

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
May 97			342.70	+1.50	2
Jun 97	344.20	341.30	343.40	+1.20	56,992
Jul 97			344.70	+1.20	
Aug 97	346.90	344.00	346.00	+1.20	24,398
Oct 97	349.10	347.90	348.80	+1.20	6,853
Dec 97	352.50	350.20	351.40	+1.20	22,461
Jun 98			359.60	+1.10	6,794
Feb 98	354.30	352.10	354.30	+1.10	4,665
Apr 98			356.80	+1.10	3,830
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 40,988					
Mon's open int 156,630 off 550					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	118.40	115.20	118.10	+1.60	1,730
Jun 97	118.25	114.90	118.15	+1.90	3,394
Jul 97	118.20	114.60	117.85	+2.00	33,573
Aug 97	115.70	115.00	115.45	+1.85	1,722
Sep 97	113.60	110.80	113.35	+1.55	6,286
Jan 98			106.80	+1.30	507
Feb 98			105.35	+1.10	478
Mar 98	104.30	102.60	103.85	+0.85	1,474
Apr 98			102.85	+0.85	297
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,948					
Mon's open int 60,525 up 928					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
May 97			468.30	—0.10	188
Jun 97			469.00		2
Jul 97	473.50	468.00	471.30		60,044
Sep 97	478.00	473.50	476.30		6,298
Dec 97	485.50	480.00	483.50		7,311
May 98	496.00	491.00	496.00		2,707
Jan 98			485.80		17
Mar 98	492.00	491.10	491.10		7,570
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 14,297					
Mon's open int 90,165 up 1012					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 97	397.90	389.30	396.00	+4.80	14,254
Oct 97	397.50	392.00	396.00	+4.20	4,240
Jan 98	397.50	395.00	397.00	+3.00	1,159
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,839					
Mon's open int 19,668 up 9					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1619½	1620½	1643.00	1644.00
Forward	1641.00	1642.00	1660½	1661½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2525.00	2527.00	2556½	2558½
Forward	2465.00	2466.00	2479.00	2480.00
Lead				
Spot	610½	611½	613½	614½
Forward	622.00	623.00	625.00	626.00
Nickel				
Spot	7575.00	7585.00	7745.00	7755.00
Forward	7685.00	7695.00	7855.00	7860.00
Tin				
Spot	5710.00	5720.00	5705.00	5710.00
Forward	5760.00	5770.00	5750.00	5760.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1319½	1320½	1323.00	1324.00
Forward	1339.00	1340.00	1344.00	1345.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 97	94.76	94.66	94.76	+0.06	5,734
Sep 97	94.56	94.45	94.54	+0.05	4,889
Dec 97			94.48		847
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 615					
Mon's open int 10,623 up 250					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Jun 97	105-46	105-11	105-31	+ 07	213,286
Sep 97	105-30	105-00	105-19	+ 08	13,162
Dec 97			105-02	+ 08	177
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,475					
Mon's open int 226,625 off 2939					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 97	107-20	106-31	107-11	+ 03	297,777
Sep 97	107-05	106-17	106-28	+ 03	52,261
Mar 98			106-02	+ 03	1
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,966					
Mon's open int 351,931 off 3182					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 97	110-12	109-13	109-27	— 02	458,912
Sep 97	109-31	109-02	109-15	— 01	73,004
Mar 98			108-24	— 02	2,088
Mar 99			107-21	— 02	46
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 113,439					
Mon's open int 561,629 up 971					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jan 98			93.85	+0.06	114
Feb 98			93.80	+0.07	9
Mar 98	93.75	93.75	93.75	+0.06	130
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,998					
Mon's open int 48,520 up 1128					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun97	113-21	113-07	113-15	+ 0-01	208,326
Sep97	113-28	113-16	113-23	Unch.	14,792
Est. sales: 69,250. Prev. sales: 45,723					
Prev. open int.: 223,118 off 7,007					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	101.70	101.37	101.62	+ 0.08	262,949
Sep97	100.67	100.35	100.59	+ 0.06	30,996
Est. sales: 199,510. Prev. sales: 66,636					
Prev. open int.: 293,945 off 6,955					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 97	129.82	129.52	129.64	— 0.24	165,337
Sep 97	128.18	128.00	128.06	— 0.24	13,960
Dec 97	97.54	97.54	97.48	— 0.24	0
Est. volume: 100,549. Open int.: 179,297 up 1,067.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	131.02	130.54	130.89	+ 0.12	109,581
Sep97	131.55	131.20	131.48	+ 0.11	11,281
Est. sales: 48,906. Prev. sales: 64,216					
Prev. open int.: 120,862 off 3,015					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 97	94.17	94.07	94.16	+0.07	464,030
Jul 97	94.07	93.99	94.07	+0.05	9,169
Sep 97	93.97	93.86	93.95	+0.07	463,705
Dec 97	93.77	93.64	93.73	+0.06	342,774
Jun 98	93.55	93.42	93.51	+0.04	223,977
Sep 98	93.46	93.34	93.42	+0.04	173,252
Dec 98	93.34	93.23	93.31	+0.04	124,147
Jun 99	93.25	93.18	93.25	+0.03	80,607
Sep 99	93.21	93.14	93.21	+0.03	65,708
Dec 99	93.13	93.06	93.13	+0.03	60,274
Mar 00	93.13	93.06	93.13	+0.03	54,638
Jun 00	93.09	93.02	93.08	+0.02	40,204
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 274,378					
Mon's open int 2,719,667 off 3425					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 97	1.6600	1.6368	1.6558		38,350
Sep 97	1.6580	1.6396	1.6534		1,347
Mar 98			1.6200		
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 5,956					
Mon's open int 39,808 up 280					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Jun 97	.7339	.7280	.7328		62,333
Sep 97	.7388	.7320	.7372		7,562
Mar 98	.7444	.7400	.7444		844
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 5,934					
Mon's open int 72,394 off 217					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 97	.5975	.5853	.5962		77,096
Sep 97	.6020	.5931	.6002		3,910
Mar 98			.6086		122
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 20,423					
Mon's open int 81,617 off 1241					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 97	.8970	.8672	.8904		81,934
Sep 97	.9050	.8848	.9024		4,147
Mar 98	.9268	.9200	.9268		11
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,159					
Mon's open int 86,853 up 278					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 97	.7260	.7020	.7227		44,251
Sep 97	.7320	.7095	.7309		2,904
Mar 98			.7462		50
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,103					
Mon's open int 47,633 off 327					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Jun 97	.12570	.12515	.12555		18,314
Sep 97	.12110	.12050	.12097		9,775
Mar 98	.11235	.11210	.11235		1,406
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,077					
Mon's open int 36,320 off 82					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	96.81	96.79	96.80	+ 0.01	235,685
Jul97	N.T.	N.T.	96.78	Unch.	1,424
Sep97	96.75	96.72	96.72	— 0.01	206,753
Dec97	96.61	96.58	96.59	— 0.01	234,818
Mar98	96.48	96.43	96.45	— 0.01	202,347
Jun98	96.30	96.26	96.28	— 0.01	151,290
Sep98	96.10	96.05	96.08	Unch.	121,584
Dec98	95.85	95.81	95.84	Unch.	84,931
Mar99	95.62	95.59	95.61	Unch.	69,399
Jun99	95.39	95.34	95.37	— 0.01	38,439
Est. sales: 117,917. Prev. sales: 49,218					
Prev. open int.: 1,435,059 off 198					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	93.49	93.45	93.46	Unch.	119,672
Sep97	93.23	93.19	93.22	Unch.	111,513
Dec97	93.04	93.00	93.04	+ 0.01	97,419
Mar98	92.91	92.87	92.91	+ 0.01	61,422
Jun98	92.82	92.78	92.81	Unch.	43,375
Sep98	92.76	92.72	92.76	Unch.	32,393
Dec98	92.73	92.69	92.73	Unch.	25,709
Mar99	92.71	92.67	92.71	+ 0.01	18,326
Jun99	92.70	92.66	92.70	+ 0.01	11,313
Est. sales: 54,534. Prev. sales: 20,461					
Prev. open int.: 539,263 off 645					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 97	96.51	96.47	96.49	— 0.03	45,362
Sep 97	96.54	96.50	96.51	— 0.04	54,768
Dec 97	96.50	96.47	96.48	— 0.03	33,893
Mar 98	96.44	96.40	96.41	— 0.03	28,573
Jun 98	96.30	96.26	96.28	— 0.03	23,781
Sep 98	96.15	96.11	96.13	— 0.03	21,312
Dec 98	95.95	95.91	95.93	— 0.03	15,190
Mar 99	95.73	95.69	95.70	— 0.03	14,008
Jun 99	95.49	95.48	95.49	— 0.03	7,038
Est. volume: 58,603. Open int.: 257,070 off 5,585.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	93.40	93.35	93.37	— 0.02	104,879
Sep97	93.73	93.69	93.71	— 0.01	90,043
Dec97	93.86	93.83	93.85	Unch.	53,613
Mar98	93.92	93.89	93.91	Unch.	33,857
Jun98	93.93	93.89	93.92	Unch.	25,741
Sep98	93.89	93.86	93.89	+ 0.01	8,379
Dec98	93.85	93.82	93.85	+ 0.01	2,250
Mar99	93.76	93.73	93.76	+ 0.01	1,789
Est. sales: 29,428. Prev. sales: 31,073					
Prev. open int.: 320,545 off 1,293					

Industrials

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	73.00	72.25	72.35	—0.03	36,877
Oct 97	74.40	73.75	73.90	—0.05	3,670
Dec 97	75.20	74.65	74.77	—0.03	25,266
Mar 98	76.40	76.00	76.00	—0.05	3,641
Mar 99			74.90	+0.05	142
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,156					
Mon's open int 72,702 off 930					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Jun 97	58.55	57.30	57.64	—0.28	23,672
Jul 97	58.60	57.50	57.67	—0.38	35,937
Aug 97	59.05	58.00	58.07	—0.38	18,011
Sep 97	59.45	58.40	58.62	—0.38	10,084
Oct 97	60.05	59.10	59.22	—0.38	8,173
Jan 98	61.50	60.60	60.62	—0.38	7,942
Feb 98	61.05	60.17	60.17	—0.38	3,668
Mar 98	59.60	58.77	58.77	—0.38	4,490
Apr 98	58.20	57.32	57.32	—0.38	1,904
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 18,184					
Mon's open int 137,635 off 737					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Jun 97	21.80	21.05	21.06	—0.54	21,372
Jul 97	22.15	21.52	21.55	—0.25	109,478
Jan 98	21.30	21.03	21.22	+0.06	15,331
Feb 98	20.90	20.90	20.90	—0.18	7,565
Mar 98	21.01	21.01	21.01		4,404
Apr 98			20.94		4,128
Jan 99			20.52		6,327
Feb 99			20.52		2,840
Mar 99			20.52		988
Apr 99			20.52		
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 138,447					
Mon's open int 413,737 off 907					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Jun 97	2.250	2.181	2.185		26,974
Jul 97	2.290	2.220	2.220		32,782
Jan 98	2.510	2.465	2.475		11,565
Feb 98	2.410	2.370	2.380		8,135
Mar 98	2.265	2.235	2.240		6,101
Apr 98	2.100	2.090	2.090		3,377
Jan 99	2.370	2.355	2.353		2,145
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 40,487					
Mon's open int 205,205 up 205204					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Jun 97	66.00	64.70	65.30	+0.09	33,912
Jul 97	65.05	63.90	64.25	—0.09	32,270
Aug 97	63.95	62.95	63.25	—0.04	10,029
Sep 97	62.75	61.90	62.30	+0.14	4,622
Oct 97	60.65	60.05	60.05	—0.11	3,173
Nov 97			59.36		1,430
Dec 97	59.35	59.10	59.10	+0.14	3,965
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 20,915					
Mon's open int 93,671 off 1026					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Jun 97	179.00	175.00	177.75	Unch.	24,544
Jul 97	180.50	176.75	179.75	+0.50	12,127
Aug 97	182.00	178.75	181.25	+0.25	7,942
Sept 97	183.25	180.50	183.00	+0.25	3,501
Oct 97	184.00	183.00	184.75	+0.25	4,273
Nov 97	184.75	184.00	186.00	+0.25	1,664
Dec 97	186.25	185.00	186.75	+0.25	7,835
Est. sales: 15,618. Open int.: 66,496 up 1,670					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
July 97	20.36	19.84	20.00	—0.16	86,103
Aug 97	20.36	19.92	19.95	—0.24	28,236
Sep 97	20.37	19.91	19.96	—0.20	10,610
Oct 97	20.32	19.90	19.93	—0.19	7,348
Nov97	20.19	19.86	19.89	—0.18	5,982
Dec97	20.22	19.84	19.85	—0.17	11,421
Jan98	20.10	19.80	19.78	—0.17	8,248
Feb98	19.80	19.80	19.71	—0.17	3,545
Est. sales: 33,031 Open int:164,340 up 122					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 97	846.55	828.50	844.05	+8.00	184,302
Sep 97	855.00	837.10	854.50	+9.90	10,378
Mar 98			863.20		909
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 68,615					
Mon's open int 198,801 off 320					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Jun97	4658.0	4658.0	4610.0	— 47.0	68,794
Sep97	4672.0	4672.0	4644.0	— 46.0	4,218
Dec97	N.T.	N.T.	4692.0	— 44.0	392
Est. sales: 13,073. Prev. sales: 8,592					
Prev. open int.: 73,404 off 525					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
May 97	2761.0	2727.0	2743.0	— 37.00	24,498
Jun 97	2736.0	2704.0	2718.5	— 37.00	27,459
Jul 97	2729.0	2710.0	2717.5	— 37.00	731
Sep 97	2749.0	2716.0	2732.0	— 37.00	11,586
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	2752.0	— 37.00	451
Est. volume: 17,137. Open int.: 73,904 up 109.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,614.90	1,613.80
Reuters	N.A.	2,007.60
D.J. Futures	162.03	163.16
CRB	251.00	253.14

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AM Intl	152	2⅞	2½	2¾	—
AMC	181	23⅛	22⅞	23	—
ARC	772	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
AT Plas g	600	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
ATT Fd	14	87	85⅞	87	[illegible]
AVIC Gp n	997	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+½
Advlled	254	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Aerosonic	84	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+⅛
Alrcoa	118	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
AHoegen	466	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	–⅛
Allin	157	⅜	⅝	⅝	–⅛
AMLeag n	77	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
Amdhl	1886	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
AExpl	731	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	–⅛
AIM 85	110	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Am List	144	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
ATechC	137	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Ampex	2759	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Andrea	85	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
AngPor	51	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Apexlco	389	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Apogee	90	⅝	½	⅝	
AstLitog	314	26	25⅝	25⅝	–⅛
Audvox	593	6	5⅞	5⅞	–⅛
Autotote	1341	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Azco	94	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
BAT Ind	587	18⅛	18	18⅛	–⅛
Baldor	333	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
BarrLab s	82	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	–⅛
Bayou	81	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
BeasGold	2113	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
BentPh	116	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
BioR A s	177	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	–⅛
BlacApp	183	1⅛	1	1	
BlairCp	86	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
BogertC	151	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
BoltTch n	174	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
Bowne	941	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	–⅛
Brandyw s	229	20¼	19⅞	20	
CE Frnk g	100	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
CET Envs	95	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CFX Cp	156	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
Cabitrn	397	32⅛	31⅞	32	
Calalol g	94	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
GST Tele	475	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
GoylCn	2546	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
GoylC wt	106	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
Gencor	345	26⅛	24⅞	24⅞	–1⅛
GnExp	77	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	–⅛
GenrDr	206	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
GelchGld	314	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+⅛
GlobFrd	375	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
Glotic	112	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	–⅛
GibiDcs	169	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
GlobSml	120	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	–⅛
Globlink	78	3⅝	3½	3⅝	–⅛
GldStarR	696	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
GldFld	257	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
GdeBayC	86	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
GmSICA	100	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
GreyfindL	6946	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
Halsey	148	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
HalbenM p	1159	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	–⅛
HangOr	1007	8⅝	8⅜	8½	–⅛
HaveDir	1390	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Harken	3420	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Hasbro s	3583	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+⅛
HawtAir	830	4⅝	3⅞	4	–⅛
Heico	1080	1⅛	1	1⅛	
HomeVil a	172	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
HomeV wt	138	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Hondo	374	10⅝	10	10	–⅛
HoopHl	134	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
HovnEn	2413	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
HungTel	166	9⅝	9	9⅝	
IdenitK	1399	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
ImpOlMig	177	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
ImpOil g	354	47⅝	46⅞	47⅝	+⅛
IntegTc n	136	1⅝	1½	1⅝	–⅛
InCrFd	217	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
IntevDig	2342	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
Intmtrel	202	⅝	½	⅝	–⅛
Intmagn	375	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
IRIS	127	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
IvaxCp	2698	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
JTS Corp	2592	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
JanBell	441	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Janell	122	15⅛	15	15⅛	
KFX Inc	365	4⅝	4	4	–⅛
KV Ph B	135	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
KV Ph A	195	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
Katz Mi	150	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Keane s	1456	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+1⅛
KeyEng	87	15⅝	15	15	–⅛
KogrEq	163	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
Kroll	563	5⅝	5½	5⅝	–⅛
LXRBior	589	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
LaBarg	415	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
Lancer s	177	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
LsrTech	170	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Silco	138	11⅛	11	11⅛	+¼
SoutTech	323	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
SilverFo	115	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	–⅛
Softnet	284	5⅝	4⅞	5	+⅛
sp;Sellsen	426	⅝	½	⅝	–⅛
SCEd4H	97	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
SPDR	17171	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	+⅝
SP Mid	362	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+⅝
Stephan	88	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
StedHous	126	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
SterlsttA	87	1	1	1	
Substfabes	282	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Solcss	113	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
TabPrd	162	9⅝	9	9	
Tasco	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
TelDta	380	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅛
TheBatch	437	5	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
TextBl wt	143	1⅝	1½	1⅝	–⅛
Thermed	345	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
ThmoBen	397	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
ThCardio	2851	26	25	25⅝	+⅝
ThrEco s	336	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
ThmFb s	237	10	9⅝	10	
Thmst	594	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
ThrOpk n	446	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
ThmTer	84	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
ThrVolt s	91	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
Thmolse	1765	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+1⅛
Titanalx	370	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1
Tippery	263	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅛
TopSrce	346	2⅝	2	2⅝	+⅛
TotlPet	455	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
TownCtry	3801	¼	¼	¼	
TSWA wt	81	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
TWA	1254	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	–⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
TrexMed s	265	14⅝	13⅝	14	+⅛
Triadech	103	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
TubMex	2311	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
Unagie	107	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
Unilab	1496	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Unimar	925	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
UnigMM	754	5	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
UFoodA	424	2⅝	2	2⅝	+⅛
UFoodB	255	2⅝	2	2⅝	+⅛
UGrain	112	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
US Bio wt	214	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
USBiosci	1893	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
US Cell	99	26	25⅝	25⅝	–⅛
eSVG Hld	86	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
VKMAV	145	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
Viacom	389	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	–⅛
ViacB	6766	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	–⅛
Viac wtC	1500				
Viac wtE	544	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
VistaG g	863	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Vitronic	75				
WRIT	163	17	16⅝	16⅝	–⅛
Webcolnd	193	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	–⅛
Wellsfd	81	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	–⅛
WRBET	480	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
Whitee	95	4⅝	3⅝	4	–⅛
WirelessT	1295	10⅝	9⅝	10	–⅛
WEBCan	168	13⅝	13	13⅝	–⅛
WEBGer	286	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	–⅛
WEB Ita	392	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
WEB Jpn	1688	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅛
WEB Mex	367	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
WEB Sing	207	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
XCL Ltd	3396	⅝	½	⅝	
Xytron	303	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
Zevex n	139	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	–⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Calton	447	⅝	½	⅝	–⅛
Cambior	273	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	–⅛
Cambx s	122	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	–⅛
CdnOccl g	400	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
CargoxRs	544	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	–⅛
Carmik n	387	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
CFCdn g	287	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
CardSe	80	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅛
CharlThr	291	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
CharlsFS s	131	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
Chief	672	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
Chfet wt	162	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
Citziot	84	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Cognitm	630	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
ColLb	2458	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅛
Cordiaco	282	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Comlnc g	305	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
ConcdAst	75	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
CndrAp n	118	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
CompTch	92	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
CmpMan	95	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
Cmptrc	389	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Continare	137	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
CrossE	207	8⅝	8	8⅝	
ComCor n	1303	12⅝	12	12⅝	
Courtld	158	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Cross	374	10⅝	10	10⅝	
CnCP B	200	13⅝	13	13⅝	
ecCrwnL	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cycosn	391	3	2⅝	2⅝	
DI Ind	1308	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
DairyA	455	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Dakryl	185	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Dakotal	254	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Dakmed	185	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Datarm	97	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
Decoral s	76	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
DevnE	3626	36⅝	36	36⅝	
DiaxTic	244	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
Digcom	340	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
DryCal	552	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
Dyxfile	140	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
EZ Sen	92	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
EchoBay	2840	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Edisto	150	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
ElPasoE	702	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Elmrit	85	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	
EmpCar	448	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
EnzoBl	437	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
Equitbwe II	797	14	13⅝	13⅝	
Equstl	116	19⅝	18⅝	19	
FestHen	747	2	1⅝	2	
FibrSd	834	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
FlAsst	177	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
FAusPr	6764	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
FiCntrl	299	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Flfser	183	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
FoRdA n	171	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
FordCA s	85	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	
FortPet	1148	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
FortPet	82	2	1⅝	1⅝	
FrstSet	275	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
FrnkElJ	404	12⅝	11⅝	12	
GA Fnd	316	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
MAI Sys	190	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
MagnHunt	222	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
MassHE	75	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	–⅛
MedcR	144	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	–⅛
Media	993	30	27⅝	27⅝	–⅛
MediaLog	285	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Medig	83	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Medtox	120	⅝	½	½	
Metronda	125	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	–⅛
MiMed	184	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	–⅛
MSMt 97wt	325	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—
Menita	107	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—
Muzilrlg s	126	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—
Munol	227	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
NTNCom	1477	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
NVR	1309	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	–⅛
Nabors	2595	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	–⅛
NatBev s	81	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
NtPatnt	268	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	–⅛
Netwkd n	196	7	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
NY Times	2246	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+⅛
NeedhlII n	118	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	–⅛
Noratic wt	580	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	–⅛
NA Vacc	250	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Novera	727	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Nstor n	85	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	–⅛
OwisHdr	1425	1⅝	1½	1⅝	–⅛
Occur	270	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	–⅛
Orgogen n	438	18⅝	18	18⅝	–⅛
OriolH B	222	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
PC Quote	130	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
PGECap pf	135	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
PLC Sys	697	18⅝	17⅝	18	–⅛
PenAmC n	786	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
PacGC	524	10	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
PegGld	3390	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
PenRE	97	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	–⅛
PeopleTel	75	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Phlcor	405	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Phnxntl	95	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
PiednBC s	787	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
PolRsc	212	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
Polymed	571	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
Polyvsn	97	⅝	½	½	–⅛
PortSys s	76	1⅝	1½	1⅝	–⅛
PramIM9 s	331	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	–⅛
PrpdLg	337	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
Prcoll s	77	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	–⅛
ProActiv n	203	⅝	½	⅝	–⅛
ecProDvl	102	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
ProbCT s	305	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
PsycCp	77	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—
PtSri9	220	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—
RaaGold	106	⅝	½	½	–⅛
RLJustm	142	21⅝	20⅝	21	
RegalBel	85	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Rizer	255	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
Riviera	118	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
RivieraT n	85	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	–
RoyalGld g	1600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
SC Bcp	228	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
SabaPet s	505	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
SBFtn wt98	158	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
Selfcare n	288	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
ShellMid	136	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	–⅛

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7185.19	7313.35	7152.64	7303.46	+74.58
Trans	2628.02	2674.83	2617.85	2673.64	+38.53
Util	220.22	222.05	218.84	221.35	–0.17
Comp	2241.35	2277.49	2233.56	2275.71	+22.69

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	984.99	976.44	982.57	991.24
Transp.	608.73	601.86	607.02	612.17
Utilities	193.61	192.61	193.14	192.52
Finance	93.85	93.00	93.10	94.94
SP 500	835.92	828.87	833.27	841.66
SP 100	820.70	812.56	818.46	828.32

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	437.32	430.47	437.20	+3.06
Industrials	554.85	546.91	554.65	+3.10
Transp.	400.26	393.97	400.17	+3.06
Utility	268.94	265.18	268.67	+0.65
Finance	396.81	387.64	396.77	+5.69

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1363.89	1338.96	1363.88	+22.64
Industrials	1094.44	1078.34	1094.41	+12.73
Banks	1460.86	1447.73	1459.45	+4.66
Insurance	1508.71	1495.56	1507.78	+10.82
Finance	1772.34	1758.32	1772.25	+7.16
Transp.	911.72	897.19	911.72	+11.05

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
590.77	586.56	590.76	+3.28

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.86	— 0.28
10 Utilities	98.76	— 0.15
10 Industrials	104.97	— 0.40

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Seagate s	71959	46½	43⅝	45	–⅛
EDS	64968	37⅝	35⅝	36⅝	–1⅛
GenElec s	62114	62⅝	60	62⅝	+1½
Analog s	58730	28⅝	25⅝	27⅝	–⅛
FordM	54939	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1
AT&T s	53419	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+⅛
PhilMor s	52439	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	–⅛
HewlPk s	45796	53	51⅝	52⅝	
HomeDep	42534	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+1⅛
ChaseM	42338	97	90⅝	96⅝	+3⅝
Chrysl s	40064	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+⅛
PECO	36229	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
WDigitl	33592	64⅝	60⅝	63⅝	+1⅛
PepsiCo	33499	37½	36⅝	37⅛	
GTE	33128	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	114253	161½	155½	161	+6⅛
DellCpt s	100499	100	94⅝	99⅝	+2⅝
Cisco	97714	64⅝	60⅝	64⅝	+3⅝
C-CUBE	84755	21⅛	18⅝	19⅝	–5⅛
Micrsft s	78989	119½	115⅝	119⅝	+4
PairTch s	78960	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+2⅛
ApldMat	62661	70⅝	65⅝	69⅝	+3⅝
Replnd s	51832	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
Quantum	48721	43⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+⅛
DSC	48131	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅛
Oracle	48083	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+1
3Com	47926	39	37⅝	39	+1⅛
LoeSSft	46465	20⅝	18	19⅝	–1⅛
Costco	45446	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1
SunMic s	45229	33	31⅝	33	+1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	17171	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	+⅝
GreyfndL	6946	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
ViacB	6766	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	–⅛
FAusPr	6764	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
TownCtry	3801	¼	¼	¼	
Hasbro s	3583	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+⅛
Harken	3420	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	–⅛
XCL Ltd	3396	⅝	½	⅝	
PegGld	3390	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
ThCardio	2851	26	25	25⅝	+⅝

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1419	1406
Declined	1055	1074
Unchanged	880	867
Total issues	3354	3347
New Highs	116	93
New Lows	6	11

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1456	1979
Declined	1753	1949
Unchanged	2171	1807
Total issues	5380	5735
New Highs	61	93
New Lows	92	73

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	306	268
Declined	230	248
Unchanged	167	186
Total issues	703	702
New Highs	21	25
New Lows	7	3

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	453.34	421.32
Amex	15.77	18.76
Nasdaq	502.17	451.00

In millions.

Dividends

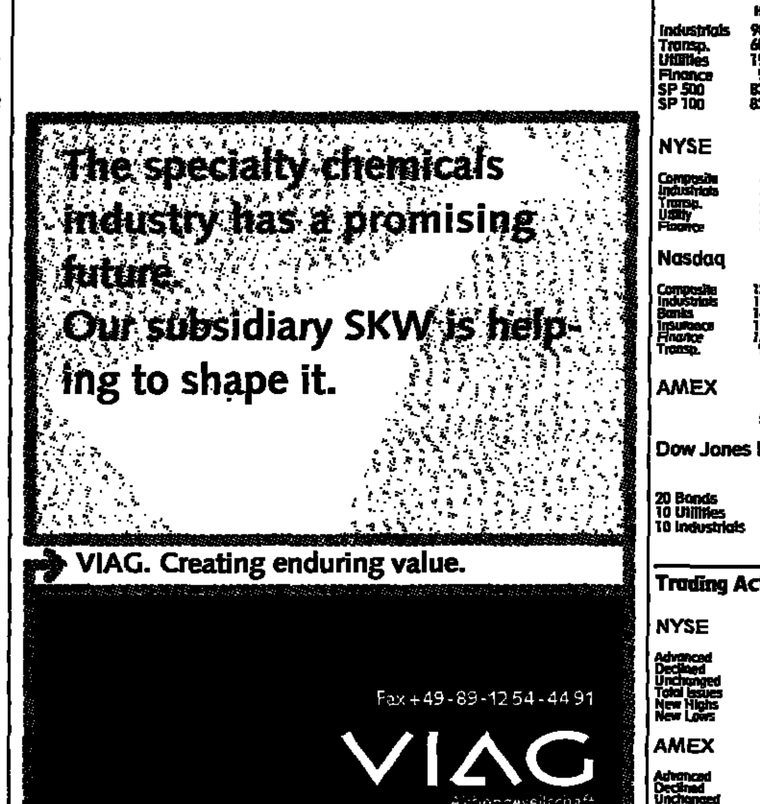
Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
British Telecom approx amount per ADR; includes special payment of 7.1312.				
Cross Timber Rlty	-	.1531	5-30	6-13
Kilroy Rlty	-	.3875	6-30	7-10
Oriental Fin Grp	-	.15	6-30	7-15
Permian Basin	-	.0324	5-30	6-13
Reliv Intl	-	.02	5-30	6-13
San Juan Basin	-	.0454	5-30	6-13
Sentinel PA TxFr	-	.052	5-22	5-29
STOCK				
Monroe Muffler	-	5%	6-20	8-4
STOCK SPLIT				
Manitowoc Co 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
AmVestors Fincl	Q	.03	6-3	6-16
Green Tree Fin		.0875		
YEAREND				
Deutsche Telekom	-	.3528	6-26	7-2
REDUCED				
Realty Refund Tr	Q	.05	6-2	6-16
Ft Dearborn Inco	Q	.27	5-30	6-13
INITIAL				
APL Ltd	-	.10	5-27	6-6
Quick & Reilly n	-	.06	6-2	7-1
REGULAR				
Barclays Bk ADR	b	.50	5-31	6-2
Centris Group	Q	.06	6-16	6-27
Crane Co	Q	.125	6-5	6-12
E.N.I. S.P.A ADS	b	.416	6-20	7-11
FL Progress	Q	.525	6-5	6-20
Gabelli Cv Secur	Q	.12	6-20	6-27
Gabelli Eq Tr	Q	.25	6-20	6-27
Gateway Bncp KY.	Q	.10	6-9	6-23
Katy Indust	Q	.075	6-27	7-21
MorganStan HI	M	.105	5-30	6-13
Nt Australia Bk	b	1.71	6-25	7-29
Nike Inc B.	Q	.10	6-18	7-3
Omnicom Grp	Q	.20	6-13	7-2
Reynolds Metals	Q	.35	6-3	7-1
Riviana Foods	Q	.10	6-16	7-15
Sentinel Bd Fd B.	M	.029	5-22	5-29
Sierra Pac Res	Q	.31	7-15	8-1
Trans Fincl	Q	.17	6-2	6-16
Watkins-Johnson	Q	.12	6-12	6-26

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.



Strike at Ai
Jolts Recov
Pilots' Walkout t

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Market Closed

To Our Readers
Due to technical problems, stock prices in Copenhagen and Madrid were not available for this edition.

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Herald Tribune

Strike at Air France Jolts Recovery Plans

Pilots' Walkout to Cost Millions

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A four-day strike by many of Air France's 3,000 pilots cast a shadow Tuesday over the state-owned carrier's recovery program and its attempt to go private next year.

The walkout, the first by pilots in four years, was seen by many political and economic analysts as a critical test for its chairman, Christian Blanc, 54, who in four years has turned the company around from near-bankruptcy to break-even.

He told the pilots that the strike could cost the company 100 million francs ($17.5 million) a day and wipe out the modest profit of 500 million francs it was expecting this year.

Air France was able to operate all its long-haul and half of its medium-haul flights, a spokesman said, but domestic services were badly disrupted, creating fresh havoc in a nation just getting over a six-day walkout by railway workers.

The company declined to predict what its service would be like for the rest of the week.

The pilots were protesting the company's plans to hire as many as 450 pilots at an annual salary of 220,000 francs, rather than the 350,000-franc minimum for existing air crew.

The company appealed to the pilots not to heed the strike call by union leaders elected last month. It declined to say how many pilots had walked out.

Air France's return to profitability has been a requisite for floating the company on the stock market next year. The airline's dilemma was caught by headlines on parallel reports in the financial newspaper Les Echos on Tuesday. One said, "Air France: Pilots Unleash New Strike Movement." The other stated, "British Airways Beats Profit Record."

British Airways, with a £640 million ($1.04 billion) profit last year and a vigorous cost-cutting program in place, is challenging Air France on its domestic routes through its controlling interest in two French carriers, TAT and Air Liberte.

At the same time, Air France faces formidable competition from the aggressively expanding German carrier Lufthansa, which is scheduled to sell the 36 percent of its shares remaining in government hands this year.

Before going ahead with its own privatization plans, Air France has to finish digesting its takeover of the domestic carrier Air Inter, now known as Air France Europe, a process that has led to many ground and cabin staff members accepting pay cuts and a two-tier salary structure.

The pilots, who called off a threatened strike in March, said they were willing to look at other measures that they contended would produce a savings as great as those the company hoped to achieve by hiring new crews at a lower rate.

Mr. Blanc, a Socialist with a reputation as a patient negotiator, took over at Air France after his predecessor, Bernard Attali, gave way to strikers' demands and resigned, saying that he had received no support from the government.

Meanwhile, however, a new threat is looming over Mr. Blanc's attempts to privatize Air France.

Lionel Jospin, the Socialist leader in parliamentary elections this week and next, has said that if his party takes power he will call off government privatization plans, including the project to sell Air France.

Mr. Blanc has made little secret of his view that the government is an incompetent shareholder with a "totally catastrophic" commercial aviation policy.

Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters

Rolf-Ernst Breuer, who became chief executive Tuesday.

Securities Trading Lifts Deutsche Bank's Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, Europe's largest bank, said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 28 percent in the first quarter, in line with expectations, led by a 44 percent gain in securities trading income.

Pretax profit rose to 1.29 billion Deutsche marks ($588.9 million) from 1.01 billion DM a year earlier. Operating profit after risk provisions rose 21 percent, to 1.37 billion DM, the bank said.

"We will again be able to report an improved result for the year as a whole," the chief executive officer, Hilmar Kopper, said at the bank's annual shareholders meeting. "It would be wrong to simply multiply these figures by four. The year is still young, and there are many unknown factors. Interest rates and prices cannot be forecast."

Growth in trading income played an important role in first-quarter gains, and investment banking is expected to become even more important to Deutsche Bank under the leadership of Rolf-Ernst Breuer, the former head of securities trading who took over as chief executive after Tuesday's meeting.

Mr. Kopper will step down to become chairman of the supervisory board.

Mr. Breuer said he expected to serve only one five-year term, at the end of which the bank will be "leaner, more focused but as efficient as today."

Deutsche Bank shares closed at 97.18 DM, down 1.52.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

OECD Pact To Abolish Bribery Is Elusive

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

With less than a week in which to negotiate a compromise, the United States and its major trading partners remain sharply divided over how to enact a long-sought global ban on commercial bribery.

The 29-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development hopes to announce a pact at its annual meeting of finance ministers that opens in Paris on Monday to subject firms in all member countries to the same restraints that U.S. business has faced since Congress passed the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act two decades ago.

But while most OECD members acknowledge the need for a ban on kickbacks, which in some countries are not only tolerated but also tax-deductible as business expenses, a rift has developed between the United States and some of its allies on the form the ban should take.

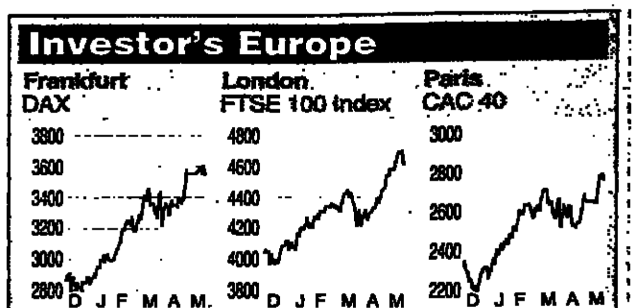
OECD officials say that France and Germany, with varying degrees of support from Japan, Luxembourg and Spain, oppose the U.S. call for all member countries to make a commitment to pass national legislation within one year to criminalize such bribery.

Those five countries want the organization to negotiate a treaty banning bribery.

France and Germany want to make sure that all OECD members place identical restrictions on their corporations at the same time. The best way to do that, they say, is through an anti-bribery treaty that takes effect only when every nation has ratified it.

But the United States and most other OECD countries say that a treaty would take years to negotiate and that finding language acceptable to 29 governments would weaken the ban.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	787.45	794.30	-0.86
Brussels	BEL-20	2,228.00	2,240.30	-0.55
Frankfurt	DAX	3,543.43	3,604.55	-1.70
Copenhagen	Stock Market	580.35	579.00	+0.23
Helsinki	HEX General	3,035.14	3,029.12	+0.20
Oslo	OBX	612.34	611.67	+0.11
London	FTSE 100	4,607.50	4,645.20	-0.81
Madrid	Stock Exchange	547.56	541.86	+1.05
Milan	MIBTEL	12435	12427	+0.06
Paris	CAC 40	2,751.11	2,784.28	-1.19
Stockholm	SX 16	2,983.50	2,961.81	+0.73
Vienna	ATX	1,270.36	1,251.38	+1.52
Zurich	SPI	3,214.28	3,255.91	-1.28

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Germany's economic experts disagreed over whether to delay the launch of Europe's planned common currency in 1999. Two of the economic advisers to the government known as the "wise men" said Germany and its European Union partners should work out an "organized delay" in the project, but an official of the private economic institute DIW recommended a looser reading of the rules in the Maastricht Treaty to make sure the single currency was launched as scheduled.

• LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA's duty-free retailing unit, DFS Group Ltd., failed to win a contract to operate at Hong Kong's new airport, sending LVMH's shares down 2.8 percent on the Paris stock exchange, to 1,447 francs ($252.85).

• Renault will hold an extraordinary meeting with its European workers' council June 3 to discuss the closing of a plant at Vilvoorde, Belgium. The council said the French carmaker viewed the meeting as a formality and still intended to close the plant.

• Iberia Air Lines of Spain is negotiating with Airbus Industrie and Boeing Co. to lease aircraft that would replace its aging fleet of 28 Boeing 727s.

• Russia's unemployment rate was unchanged in April at 9.7 percent of the work force, or 6.99 million people.

• Britain's Securities and Investment Board will take over responsibility from the Bank of England for banking regulation, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, said.

• Centertel, the Polish mobile-telephone company in which France Telecom holds a 34 percent stake, posted a 1996 net profit of $80.5 million, up 70 percent from a year earlier.

• Marks & Spencer PLC's pretax profit for the year ended March 31 rose 10.9 percent, to £1.10 billion ($1.80 billion), in line with expectations, as new product lines and redesigned store layouts lifted sales. *Bloomberg, AFX, AFP, Reuters*

CNBC: *Business TV Is Ticking Along Nicely – and Probably on a Screen Near You*

Continued from Page 13

The programming is loosely patterned on sports broadcasting, with New York stock trading the big game. Early-morning broadcasts take the place of pregame shows, and there are play-by-play and halftime programs during the day. Later, post-trading reviews are shown.

Although CNBC is popular on Wall Street, anecdotal evidence suggests that overseas markets are a different matter. CNBC has been widely available outside the United States, with versions in Europe and Asia that meld the U.S. shows with local content. But it has not won the converts that it has in America. One reason is the language barrier; another is competition from the older Asian Business News and European Business News broadcasts.

Susie Gharib, an anchor on CNBC who had worked for FNN in New York, suggested the main reason was that "American people are much more do-it-yourself-oriented about their finances." If she is correct, some kind of televised business news is likely to take off as people in developing countries become affluent and as pressure grows for a reduction in government-sponsored retirement benefits. A factor in CNBC's U.S. growth has been the falling popularity of defined-benefit pension plans. As more people seek to manage their own retirement assets, business television may be a big help.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, May 20
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 787.45 Previous: 794.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	35.70	34.70	35	34.90
Aegon	144.30	140.10	140.70	143.70
Ahold	146.90	142.80	143.80	147
Akzo Nobel	263.30	261.30	261.80	261.80
Baan Co.	111.90	107.70	108.80	112.20
Bols Wess cva	37	36.30	36.70	36.90
CSM cva	105	103.20	103.40	104.50
Dordtsche Pet	376	370.10	373	373.50
DSM	195	193.70	195	195.40
Elsevier	33.60	33.10	33.20	33.40
Fortis Amev	76.80	75.50	76.40	76.40
Getronics	61.50	61	61.10	61.40
G-Broc cva	65.70	64.50	65.20	65.40
Hagemeyer	88	85.30	86.50	87
Heineken	331	324.10	326.30	330
Hoogovens cva	89.90	88.40	89.10	88.80
Hunt Douglas	167.50	165.50	166.90	167
ING Group	81	79.30	80.10	79.70
KLM	58.70	58	58.20	59
KNP BT	40.90	40.10	40.60	40.90
KPN	69.40	67.60	68.20	69.40
Nedlloyd Gp	49.40	48.10	48.80	48.10
Nutricia	295.90	289	289	295.70
Oce Grinten	244.50	239.50	241.30	243.90
Philips Elec	110.90	108.90	109.40	110.70
Polygram	96	94.50	95.30	96.40
Randstad Hdg	187.10	184.50	185.50	186
Robeco	173.20	171.50	171.50	170.60
Rodamco	60.70	59.90	60.70	60.80
Rolinco	176	175.30	175.30	174.50
Rorento	111.10	110.60	110.60	110.30
Royal Dutch	362.70	358.80	359.60	361.50
Unilever cva	382.90	376.20	377.90	385.40
Vendex Intl	103.60	100.10	101	102.10
VNU	43.50	42.10	43.20	42.30
Wolters Kl cva	241	235.10	235.90	240

Market Closed

The Bangkok stock market was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 3748.30 Previous: 3770.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	880	844	845.25	866
Hindust Lever	1067.50	1055.25	1065.50	1059
Hindust Petro	426	422	422.50	426
Ind Dev Bk	91	87.50	90.75	88.50
ITC	453.50	438	439.50	448.50
Mahanagar Tel	284	279	282.75	280
Reliance Ind	298.75	296	296	297.25
State Bk India	313.50	310.25	311.75	311
Steel Authority	20.25	19.75	19.75	20.25
Tata Eng Loco	404	397.50	399	402

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2228.80 Previous: 2240.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	15300	15000	15100	15225
Barco Ind	6350	6260	6270	6370
BBL	8960	8910	8910	8930
CBR	3495	3430	3495	3450
Colruyt	14250	14075	14125	14275
Delhaize Lion	1825	1780	1780	1815
Electrabel	8270	8230	8230	8260
Electrafina	3575	3530	3555	3570
Fortis AG	6490	6320	6330	6440
Gevaert	2975	2925	2925	2960
GBL	5650	5560	5570	5640
Gen Banque	14225	14025	14050	14250
Kredietbank	13700	13525	13550	13625
Petrofina	12950	12850	12850	12925
Powerfin	5100	5060	5080	5090
Royale Belge	9700	9600	9600	9700
Soc Gen Belg	3250	3220	3230	3270
Solvay	21400	21050	21225	21200
Tractebel	15400	15325	15325	15350
UCB	96350	95150	95500	95550

To Our Readers

Due to technical problems, stock prices in Copenhagen and Madrid were not available for this edition.

Frankfurt
DAX: 3543.43 Previous: 3604.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1268	1265	1268	1240
Adidas	182.50	181	182	183.50
Allianz Hdg	354	351.70	353.50	359.30
Altana	1430	1380	1415	1380
Bk Berlin	39.10	38.70	39.10	38.70
BASF	63.90	62.85	63.70	66.07
Bayer Hypo Bk	57.85	56.45	56.98	57.70
Bay.Vereinsbank	73.45	73	73.40	73.85
Bayer	64.63	64.10	64.48	65.82
Beiersdorf	90	88.50	90	90
Bewag	41.70	41	41	42
BMW	1394	1380	1385	1428
CKAG Colonia	173	168	169.50	174.50
Commerzbank	48.75	48.25	48.50	49
Daimler Benz	132.80	131.90	132	135.15
Degussa	77.10	76	76	77.50
Deutsche Bank	97.20	96.80	97.18	98.70
Deut Telekom	39.85	38.30	39.40	39.48
Dresdner Bank	60.90	60.25	60.45	60.60
Fresenius	360	358	358	359
Fresenius Med	147.50	146.40	146.50	151.40
Fried. Krupp	321	320	320	320
Gehe	117.50	116.50	117.40	116.50
Heidelbg Zmt	161	159	159	160.50
Henkel pfd	94.70	94.15	94.15	95.50
HEW	487	487	487	487
Hochtief	77.20	74	77.20	77
Hoechst	66.10	65.40	65.60	67.50
Karstadt	575	570	575	583
Lahmeyer	76	75.70	76	75.50
Linde	1250	1232	1240	1266
Lufthansa	29.20	28.95	28.95	29.45
MAN	510.50	507	509	513.50
Mannesmann	712.50	697	701	717
Metallgesellschaft	36.40	36.20	36.38	36.65
Metro	168	167	168	167
Munch Rueck R	4375	4315	4340	4430
Preussag	460	457.50	459.25	460
RWE	73.68	73	73.20	74.55
SAP pfd	313.80	307	309.50	319
Schering	176.70	175	175	177.50
SGL Carbon	235	233.50	235	237
Siemens	97.55	96.55	97.20	99
Springer (Axel)	1500	1500	1500	1500
Suedzucker	920	980	920	930
Thyssen	388	379	386.50	384
Veba	98.80	98.45	98.80	99.60
VEW	505	504	505	510
Viag	768	758	764	770
Volkswagen	1136	1126	1130.50	1156

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3035.14 Previous: 3029.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	46.60	45.90	46	45.50
Huhtamaki I	239.50	237.50	239.50	238
Kemira	50	49.50	49.50	50
Kesko	73.90	73.40	73.90	73.70
Merita A	17.70	17.50	17.50	17.80
Metra B	140.50	139	140	140
Metso-Serla B	42	41	42	41
Neste	136.10	135	135.50	135
Nokia A	336	331	335.10	334
Orion-Yhtymae	203	201	202	201
Outokumpu A	103.60	102	103.50	104
UPM-Kymmene	123.50	121.70	123.30	122
Valmet	88.60	88	88.50	88

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 14236.20 Previous: 14108.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.65	8.35	8.65	8.35
Bk East Asia	28.15	27.90	28	28.15
Cathay Pacific	12	11.85	11.85	11.95
Cheung Kong	79.75	77.25	79	79
CK Infrastruct	22.25	21.95	22.05	22.20
China Light	37.50	37.10	37.40	37.30
Citic Pacific	43.80	42.60	43.70	42.60
Dao Heng Bk	39.50	38.40	39.30	38.20
First Pacific	9.75	9.55	9.55	9.75
Hang Lung Dev	14.85	14.50	14.75	14.60
Hang Seng Bk	90.50	89.75	90.25	90
Henderson Inv	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.75
Henderson Ld	75.50	73.25	75.25	73.25
HK China Gas	12.65	12.55	12.60	12.60
HK Electric	27.75	27.50	27.70	27.50
HK Telecomm	15.95	15.50	15.85	15.65
Hopewell Hldgs	4.05	4	4.03	4.03
HSBC Hldgs	221	217	221	218
Hutchison Wh	63.50	62.25	63	62
Hysan Dev	24.20	23.55	24.20	23.80
Johnson El Hdg	23.50	22.90	23	23.50
Kerry Props	18.70	18.50	18.45	18.55
New World Dev	49.80	48.80	49.40	49.10
Oriental Press	2.73	2.65	2.70	2.63
Pearl Oriental	3.10	3.05	3.08	3.10
SHK Props	96.25	95.25	96.25	96.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.93	4.88	4.88	4.90
Sino Land Co.	8.35	8.20	8.35	8.35
Sth China Post	7.10	7.05	7.05	7.10
Swire Pac A	63.50	62.75	63.50	63
Wharf Hdgs	31.70	31.20	31.70	31.10
Wheelock	18.70	18.30	18.70	18.50

Jakarta
Composite index: 652.83 Previous: 652.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6050
Bk Intl Indon	1800	1775	1800	1800
Bk Negara	1525	1500	1525	1500
Gudang Garm	9950	9750	9825	9675
Indocement	2975	2925	2975	2950
Indofood	5025	5000	5000	5050
Indosat	6925	6925	6925	6900
Sampoerna HM	9500	9300	9300	9400
Semen Gresik	5475	5350	5350	5300
Telekomunikasi	3650	3575	3600	3625

Johannesburg
All Market: 7106.23 Previous: 7116.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	29.95	29.60	29.60	29.95
AngloAm Coal	305	304	304	307
AngloAm-Corp	269.75	268	268	269.50
AngloAm Gold	318	305	310	300
AngloAm Ind	192	191.50	191.75	191
AVMIN	16.30	16.20	16.30	16.30
Barlow	48.65	46.85	46.85	48.85
C.G. Smith	25.30	25	25.25	25.10
De Beers	160	159.50	160	159.50
Driefontein	40.50	39.25	40.25	39.25
Fst Natl Bk	34.75	33.50	34	34.50
Gencor	19.15	19	19.10	19
GFSA	113	112.25	113	115
Imperial Hdgs	58.75	57	58	58.75
Ingwe Coal	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Iscor	3.13	3.11	3.11	3.12
Johnnies Indl	58.50	58	58.25	58.25
Liberty Hdgs	345	340	345	340
Liberty Life	130	128	129.75	127.75
LibLife Strat	16.90	16.75	16.90	16.95
Minorco	100	99.75	99.75	99.75
Nampak	17.40	17.25	17.25	17.50
Nedcor	89	88.75	88.75	89.25
Rembrandt Gp	49.30	48.55	48.55	49
Richemont	64	62.75	63.25	63.25
Rust Platinum	72.75	71.50	72.75	71.25
SA Breweries	130.75	129.25	130.75	129.25
Samancor	47.50	47	47	47
Sasol	54.50	53.75	54	53.75
SBIC	214.75	214	214	214.75
Tiger Oats	75.50	75.25	75.25	75.50

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1050.62 Previous: 1041.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	16.10	15.50	15.90	15.50
Genting	13.40	13.20	13.20	13.20
Mal Banking	26	24.80	25.50	24.80
Mal Intl Ship F	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.55
Petronas Gas	8.95	8.60	8.70	8.70
Proton	11.50	11	11	11.40
Public Bk	4.36	4.20	4.30	4.20
Renong	3.26	3.14	3.20	3.12
Resorts World	8.70	8.45	8.50	8.55
Rothmans PM	25	24.80	25	25
Sime Darby	8.15	7.65	8	7.65
Telekom Mal	17.20	16.70	17.20	16.80
Tenaga	11.20	11	11	10.90
Utd Engineers	18.20	17.70	18.10	17.70
YTL	9.70	9.50	9.55	9.60

London
FT-SE 100: 4607.50 Previous: 4645.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	929.52	9.29	9.32	9.60
Allied Domecq	4.53	4.40	4.50	4.44
Anglian Water	694.03	6.90	694.03	6.92
Argos	609.70	6.08	609.70	6.15
Asda Group	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19
Assoc Br Foods	549.83	5.48	549.83	5.47
BAA	5.56	5.28	5.36	5.31
Barclays	1202.44	11.96	12.08	12.45
Bass	819.26	8.15	819.26	8.18
BAT Ind	5.65	5.52	5.58	5.64
Bank Scotland	4.14	4.02	4.08	4.14
Blue Circle	412.62	4.07	412.62	4.10
BOC Group	983.91	9.83	983.91	9.94
Boots	700.51	6.96	700.51	7.08
BPB Ind	3.32	3.27	3.31	3.31
Brit Aerosp	1204.94	12	12.10	12.52
Brit Airways	716.48	7.16	716.48	7.36
BG	202.57	1.96	202.57	1.97
Brit Land	559.31	5.40	559.31	5.84
Brit Petm	719.97	7.13	719.97	7.19
BSkyB	573.78	5.73	573.78	5.74
Brit Steel	149.68	1.48	149.68	1.48
Brit Telecom	444.86	4.42	444.86	4.51
BTR	216.54	2.15	216.54	2.21
Burmah Castrol	1019.33	10.18	1019.33	10.22
Burton Gp	1.36	1.29	1.34	1.34
Cable Wireless	506.92	4.98	506.92	5.02
Cadbury Schw	524.39	5.05	524.39	5.33
Carlton Comm	497.94	4.96	497.94	5.07
Comml Union	718.97	7.18	718.97	7.33
Compass Gp	6.62	6.57	6.59	6.59
Courtaulds	305.85	3.05	305.85	3.17
Dixons	4.92	4.77	4.78	4.96
Electrocomponents	397.16	3.95	397.16	3.98
EMI Group	12.35	12.20	12.34	12.34
Energy Group	5.39	5.30	5.36	5.34
Enterprise Oil	6.85	6.63	6.67	6.79
Fam Colonial	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.61
Genl Accident	9.48	9.18	9.27	9.44
GEC	353.25	3.48	353.25	3.50
GKN	982.95	9.48	982.95	9.49
Glaxo Wellcome	1228.89	12.28	1228.89	12.52
Granada Gp	913.06	9.13	913.06	9.20
Grand Met	555.82	5.52	555.82	5.60
GRE	293.88	2.94	2.96	2.96
Greenalls Gp	4.91	4.80	4.84	4.91
Guinness	556.32	5.53	556.32	5.60
GUS	647.62	6.46	647.62	6.61
Hays	5.65	5.63	5.64	5.65
HSBC Hldgs	1717.35	17.13	1717.35	17.26
ICI	770.86	7.68	770.86	7.83
Impl Tobacco	4.08	4	4.02	4.07
Kingfisher	698.02	6.95	7	7.07
Ladbroke	238.49	2.38	238.49	2.45
Land Sec	842.21	8.41	842.21	8.69
Lasmo	245.98	2.44	245.98	2.44
Legal Genl Grp	434.08	4.34	434.08	4.50
Lloyds TSB Gp	6.20	5.79	5.99	6.16
LucasVarity	199.58	1.98	199.58	2
Marks Spencer	491.95	4.91	491.95	5.09
MEPC	484.97	4.83	484.97	4.97
Mercury Asset	1339.45	13.35	1339.65	13.47
National Grid	226.32	2.23	226.52	2.25
Natl Power	561.31	5.57	561.31	5.63
NatWest	8.01	7.84	7.88	7.98
Next	705	7.05	705	7.09
Orange	2.18	2.14	2.15	2.18
P&O	633.65	6.33	633.65	6.37
Pearson	711.49	7.06	711.49	7.07
Pilkington	115.26	1.14	115.26	1.15
PowerGen	7	6.93	6.98	6.96
Premier Farnell	4.92	4.80	4.92	4.84
Prudential	642.14	6.42	642.14	6.61
Railtrack PP	430.58	4.24	430.58	4.28
Rank Group	4.43	4.35	4.38	4.41
Reckitt Colm	8.95	8.64	8.68	8.96
Redland	3.30	3.15	3.20	3.26
Reed Intl	6.34	6.18	6.22	6.24
Rentokil Initial	2.36	2.30	2.30	2.34
Reuters Hdgs	6.67	6.54	6.58	6.64
Rexam	275.41	2.72	275.41	2.75
RMC Group	9.23	9.12	9.19	9.14
Rolls Royce	2.49	2.38	2.42	2.48
Royal Bk Scot	6.29	6.08	6.15	6.27
RTZ reg	1049.27	10.50	1049.27	10.58
Royal & Sun All	4.90	4.76	4.79	4.90
Safeway	353.25	3.53	3.54	3.59
Sainsbury	3.74	3.62	3.63	3.67
Schroders	17.60	17.18	17.18	17.68
Scot Newcastle	7.87	7.02	7.03	7.05
Scot Power	3.87	3.80	3.85	3.84
Securicor	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.94
Severn Trent	7.83	7.75	7.78	7.80
Shell Transp R	11.65	10.56	11.57	11.51
Siebe	9.58	9.43	9.49	9.71
Smith Nephew	1.73	1.07	1.68	1.72
SmithKline	10.42	10.17	10.32	10.20
Smiths Ind	7.55	7.37	7.42	7.56
Sthern Elec	4.15	4.05	4.15	4.10
Stagecoach	6.50	6.38	6.46	6.39
Stand Charter	10.15	9.90	9.94	10.08
Tate & Lyle	4.62	4.57	4.60	4.60
Tesco	3.94	3.84	3.89	3.92
Thames Water	6.85	6.72	6.80	6.73
3i Group	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.96
TI Group	5.27	5.15	5.19	5.26
Tomkins	2.80	2.75	2.79	2.76
Unilever	16.83	16.58	16.66	16.79
Utd Assurance	5	4.80	4.83	5.04
Utd News	7.74	7.51	7.72	7.68
Utd Utilities	675.07	6.63	675.07	6.67
Vendome Lx uts	5.28	5.16	5.16	5.28
Vodafone	270.43	2.67	270.43	2.73
Whitbread	7.89	7.82	7.86	7.85
Williams Hdgs	311.84	3.12	311.84	3.14
Wolseley	464.01	4.60	464.01	4.64
WPP Group	2.51	2.44	2.45	2.49
Zeneca	1897.47	18.98	1897.47	19.27

Manila
PSE Index: 2499.38 Previous: 2509.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	16.50	16	16.50	16
Ayala Land	18.75	17.75	18	18.50
Bk Philip Isl	142	138	140	141
C&P Homes	10	9.50	9.50	10
Manila Elec A	85.50	82	84	83.50
Metro Bank	555	540	545	555
Petron	7.20	6.80	6.90	7.20
PCIBank	262.50	250	250	260
Phil Long Dist	735	730	730	730
San Miguel B	65.50	63.50	64	63.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.20	5.70	6.20	6.20

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3927.46 Previous: 3921.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	46.90	46.90	46.90	47.00
Banacci B	17.82	17.70	17.78	17.82
Cemex CPO	29.65	29.45	29.65	29.50
Cifra C	12.18	12.10	12.10	12.14
Emp Moderna	39.20	39.20	39.20	39.30
Gpo Carso A1	48.10	47.50	47.85	48.00
Gpo F Bcomer	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Gpo Fin Inbursa	28.20	28.00	28.20	28.20
Kimb Clark Mex	29.05	29.00	29.05	29.00
Televisa CPO	101.00	98.50	101.00	97.80
TelMex L	17.16	17.10	17.16	17.18

Milan
MIB Telematico: 12435.00 Previous: 12427.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12085	11605	11655	11740
Bca Comm Ital	3610	3510	3585	3550
Bca Fideuram	4740	4595	4700	4620
Bca di Roma	1250	1234	1249	1220
Benetton	23600	23000	23500	23050
Credito Italiano	2580	2525	2565	2555
Edison	8200	8100	8155	8050
ENI	9045	8930	8930	9025
Fiat	5655	5550	5555	5645
Generali Assic	30600	29900	30100	30500
IMI	15815	15585	15750	15750
INA	2345	2310	2335	2320
Italgas	5670	5450	5495	5590
Mediaset	7550	7450	7500	7465
Mediobanca	10350	10155	10270	10165
Montedison	1104	1083	1083	1088
Olivetti	492.50	472	492	476
Parmalat	2700	2640	2685	2685
Pirelli	3775	3725	3730	3725
RAS	14010	13820	13880	13810
Rolo Banca	18380	17900	17900	17900
S Paolo Torino	10750	10605	10660	10610
Stet	8660	8505	8645	8495
Telecom Italia	4700	4620	4690	4620
TIM	5280	5185	5185	5180

Montreal
Industrials index: 3092.78 Previous: 3098.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bca Mob Com	44	43¼	43¼	44.10
Cdn Tire A	26	25.45	26	25.20
Cdn Util A	35.35	35.05	35.05	35
CT Finl Svc	33.95	33.95	33.95	33½
Gaz Metro	17.60	17.45	17.60	17.40
Gt-West Lifeco	28¼	28	28.15	28½
Imasco	39.65	38.85	39.65	38.70
Investors Grp	27¼	27.35	27.35	27½
Loblaw Cos	19¼	19.10	19.20	19
Natl Bk Canada	16¼	16.05	16.15	14.15
Power Corp	31¼	30.90	31.10	30½
Power Finl	29	28.55	28.90	28.90
Quebecor B	25½	25¼	25.30	25.30
Rogers Comm B	7½	7½	7½	7½
Royal Bk Cda	58.85	58.05	58.45	59.35

Oslo
OBX index: 612.34 Previous: 611.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	131	127	128	131
Bergesen Dy A	157	156	156	157.50
Christiania Bk	23.60	23.10	23.40	22.90
Den norske Bk	27.60	27.10	27.60	27.30
Elkem	131.50	128	131	131
Hafslund A	46	45	45.50	46
Kvaerner Asa	384	373	384	383.50
Norsk Hydro	351	348	350	349
Norske Skog A	242	240.50	242	241
Nycomed A	98.50	95	98	97.50
Orkla Asa A	603	595	595	600
Petm GeoSvc	289	285	289	286
Saga Petm A	135.50	133.50	134.50	133
Schibsted	134.50	130	130	136.50
Transocean Off	450	448	450	450
Storebrand Asa	45.70	45.30	45.70	45.50

Paris
CAC-40: 2751.11 Previous: 2784.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	890	875	889	878
AGF	192.80	190	192.10	193.40
Air Liquide	923	905	918	927
Alcatel Alsth	686	677	685	687
Axa-UAP	374.30	370.50	372.50	374.70
Bancaire	758	735	749	757
BIC	899	871	880	879
BNP	259.20	251.70	257.60	254.40
Canal Plus	1080	1055	1066	1083
Carrefour	3840	3800	3802	3885
Casino	277.80	270.20	276	275.10
CCF	270	261	270	276
Cetelem	658	650	650	655
Christian Dior	905	890	900	913
CLF-Dexia Fran	546	536	536	540
Credit Agricole	1268	1268	1268	1267.50
Danone	915	897	900	922
Elf-Aquitaine	606	589	592	601
Eridania BS	919	900	919	928
Eurodisney	9.45	9.20	9.20	9.35
Eurotunnel	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.50
Gen. Eaux	815	802	809	815
Havas	435.20	428.60	433.90	437.20
Imetal	820	804	806	820
Lafarge	400	395.10	397.20	400.60
Legrand	985	960	968	968
L'Oreal	2179	2129	2170	2187
LVMH	1468	1425	1447	1488
Lyon. Eaux	585	576	580	584
Michelin B	355	338	340.40	351.50
Paribas A	400.80	391.10	397.20	404
Pernod Ricard	309.50	306.10	306.80	310
Peugeot Cit	650	634	646	656
Pinault-Print	2537	2477	2512	2489
Promodes	2100	2035	2070	2115
Renault	154	150.10	153.90	157
Rexel	1666	1615	1635	1666
Rh-Poulenc A	198	193.50	198	196.90
Sanofi	565	551	555	566
Schneider	319.90	316.60	319.40	320
SEB	1030	986	993	1023
SGS Thomson	449	442	448	446
Ste Generale	686	666	668	699
Sodexho	2859	2802	2810	2830
St Gobain	841	816	836	848
Suez	310	305.60	308	309.90
Synthelabo	707	692	693	715
Thomson CSF	194	189.30	193.50	195.70
Total B	556	548	553	558
Usinor	93	89.50	92.15	91.30
Valeo	371.60	363.60	364.50	369.90

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 10494.60 Previous: 10505.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	8.78	8.60	8.68	8.80
Brahma Pfd	775.00	773.00	774.00	777.80
Cemig Pfd	46.00	44.50	45.70	46.20
CESP Pfd	53.50	52.50	52.710	52.80
Copel	15.40	15.10	15.10	15.40
Eletrobras	483.00	473.00	480.00	476.00
Itaubanco Pfd	567.00	562.01	563.00	569.00
Light Servicos	510.00	490.00	505.00	490.00
Lightpar	342.00	339.00	340.00	341.00
Petrobras Pfd	245.50	238.00	244.50	242.50
Paulista Luz	163.10	162.50	162.50	163.20
Sid Nacional	35.00	34.00	34.70	35.80
Souza Cruz	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.35
Telebras Pfd	133.00	131.00	132.50	132.90
Telemig	151.98	148.00	148.50	152.00
Telerj	149.00	147.50	148.00	148.90
Telesp Pfd	336.00	330.00	335.00	335.00
Unibanco	36.49	35.40	35.49	37.09
Usiminas Pfd	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.19
CVRD Pfd	24.45	23.90	24.25	24.10

Seoul
Composite index: 734.67 Previous: 721.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	93000	89000	89500	89500
Daewoo Heavy	7660	6900	7660	7100
Hyundai Eng.	19200	18200	19200	18400
Kia Motors	16400	16200	16300	16300
Korea El Pwr	27100	26000	26700	25800
Korea Exch Bk	5880	5600	5780	5720
Korea Mob Tel	370000	364000	370000	360000
LG Semicon	34700	32700	34200	33000
Pohang Iron St	58500	57100	58000	57200
Samsung Display	44700	43000	44500	43200
Samsung Elec	65000	63300	65000	63300
Shinhan Bank	10500	10300	10500	10400

Singapore
Straits Times: 2053.99 Previous: 2050.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6.55
Cerebos Pac	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.75
City Devlts	12.90	12.50	12.70	12.50
Cycle Carriage	14.90	14.40	14.60	14.50
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.77	0.74	0.77	0.73
DBS foreign	19	18.30	19	18.40
DBS Land	5.05	4.90	5	4.86
Fraser & Neave	11.60	11.40	11.40	11.40
HK Land *	2.71	2.50	2.69	2.47
Jard Matheson *	6.65	6.35	6.65	6.35
Jard Strategic *	3.64	3.58	3.64	3.56
Keppel	7.05	6.80	6.90	6.80
Keppel Bank	3.78	3.76	3.76	3.74
Keppel Fels	4.82	4.78	4.80	4.76
Keppel Land	4.10	3.96	4.06	3.90
OCBC foreign	18.20	17.70	18.20	17.80
OS Union Bk F	10.20	9.85	9.90	9.95
Parkway Hdgs	6.50	6.35	6.45	6.35
Sembawang	6.75	6.60	6.60	6.45
Sing Air foreign	12.90	12.60	12.60	12.70
Sing Land	7.05	6.95	7.05	7
Sing Press F	29	28	28	28.40
Sing Tech Ind	3.96	3.90	3.90	3.94
Sing Telecomm	2.59	2.49	2.56	2.47
Tat Lee Bank	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.34
Utd Industrial	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.13
Utd O'Sea Bk F	15.40	15	15.30	15
Wing Tai Hdgs	4.20	4.08	4.14	4.08

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 2983.50 Previous: 2961.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	104	102.50	103	102.50
ABB A	104	103	103.50	104
AssiDoman	214	210	214	215
Astra A	338.50	312.50	336.50	320
Atlas Copco A	210.50	207.50	209	211.50
Autoliv	295	290	294	297.50
Electrolux B	457	445	457	446
Ericsson B	269	266	266.50	269.50
Hennes B	279	258	258	271
Incentive A	652	640	652	650
Investor B	379.50	372	379.50	375
MoDo B	249	245	246	249
Nordbanken	250	239	249	240
Pharm/Upjohn	261	259	260	260
Sandvik B	205.50	200	202	204
Scania B	226.50	223	225	225.50
SCA-B	171.50	168	171.50	169.50
S-E Banken A	84	83	84	84
Skandia Fors	247	240.50	244.50	247
Skanska B	330	326.50	328	328.50
SKF B	180.50	179	179	180
Sparbanken A	151	148.50	149	152.50
Stadshypotek A	190	190	190	190
Stora A	117	115	117	117
Sv Handles A	222.50	220	222	219.50
Volvo B	210	207	208.50	208.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2530.70 Previous: 2531.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.42	8.36	8.42	8.41
ANZ Bkng	8.05	7.85	7.86	8.02
BHP	19.28	18.96	19.26	19.03
Boral	3.84	3.78	3.79	3.84
Brambles Ind.	24.10	23.75	23.84	23.95
CBA	13.78	13.70	13.75	13.76
CC Amatil	14.85	14.75	14.78	14.90
Coles Myer	6.19	6.03	6.07	6.15
Comalco	7.22	7.10	7.22	7.10
CRA	21.12	20.91	21.12	20.85
CSR	4.51	4.45	4.48	4.50
Fosters Brew	2.67	2.65	2.66	2.66
Goodman Fld	1.74	1.70	1.71	1.72
ICI Australia	11.97	11.82	11.90	11.80
Lend Lease	24.50	24.40	24.50	24.50
MIM Hdgs	1.86	1.82	1.86	1.83
Nat Aust Bank	17.80	17.59	17.80	17.70
Nat Mutual Hdg	1.91	1.86	1.87	1.90
News Corp	5.77	5.71	5.76	5.71
Pacific Dunlop	3.54	3.49	3.52	3.53
Pioneer Intl	4.28	4.22	4.23	4.29
Pub Broadcast	6.54	6.49	6.52	6.54
St George Bank	7.89	7.80	7.84	7.82
WMC	8.38	8.24	8.27	8.24
Westpac Bkng	7.15	7.07	7.08	7.11
Woodside Pet	11.20	10.80	10.94	11.18
Woolworths	4.02	3.98	4	4.04

Taipei
Stock Market index: 7996.75 Previous: 8107.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	156	152	153	155
Chang Hwa Bk	126	120	120	125
Chiao Tung Bk	74.50	70.50	74.50	71.50
China Develpmt	118.50	116	116	117
China Steel	30.40	29.80	30.40	30.10
First Bank	123.50	118	118	122.50
Formosa Plastic	65.50	64.50	65	64.50
Hua Nan Bk	121.50	115.50	116	120
Intl Comm Bk	73	69	69.50	72
Nan Ya Plastics	69.50	68.50	68.50	69
Shin Kong Life	95	92.50	92.50	94.50
Taiwan Semi	106	100.50	101	104
Tatung	56	55	55.50	56
Utd Micro Elec	68	66	66	67
Utd World Chin	70	68	68.50	69.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20332.83 Previous: 20489.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1240	1200	1210	1240
All Nippon Air	787	781	784	784
Amway	4450	4310	4400	4300
Asahi Bank	811	790	790	805
Asahi Chem	710	691	695	703
Asahi Glass	1210	1180	1200	1170
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2150	2100	2100	2130
Bk Yokohama	584	555	560	585
Bridgestone	2810	2720	2750	2750
Canon	2930	2830	2850	2880
Chubu Elec	2110	2090	2100	2080
Chugoku Elec	2060	2030	2040	2030
Dai Nipp Print	2540	2470	2500	2500
Daiei	784	754	772	734
Dai-Ichi Kang	1450	1380	1390	1470
Daiwa Bank	450	430	440	446
Daiwa House	1400	1390	1400	1400
Daiwa Sec	853	841	844	850
DDI	8800a	8410a	8690a	8450a
Denso	2980	2910	2930	2940
East Japan Ry	5550a	5490a	5550a	5490a
Eisai	2350	2300	2310	2300
Fanuc	4170	4110	4120	4170
Fuji Bank	1550	1460	1480	1560
Fuji Photo	4600	4470	4480	4590
Fujitsu	1390	1360	1370	1380
Hachijuni Bk	1140	1130	1130	1130
Hitachi	1280	1250	1260	1250
Honda Motor	3750	3620	3630	3750
IBJ	1430	1390	1420	1420
IHI	515	496	500	510
Itochu	655	638	644	653
Ito-Yokado	6920	6750	6900	6760
JAL	540	530	536	535
Japan Tobacco	8990a	8810a	8880a	8990a
Jusco	4470	4200	4320	4370
Kajima	699	666	684	694
Kansai Elec	2240	2210	2230	2200
Kao	1620	1580	1590	1600
Kawasaki Hvy	545	538	545	540
Kawa Steel	368	362	368	369
Kinki Nipp Ry	718	711	715	710
Kirin Brewery	1220	1200	1220	1200
Kobe Steel	239	226	227	228
Komatsu	919	900	906	895
Kubota	588	570	579	587
Kyocera	7850	7720	7780	7680
Kyushu Elec	2010	1980	2000	1980
LTCB	384	366	367	387
Marubeni	520	511	515	511
Marui	2270	2210	2240	2230
Matsu Comm	3280	3210	3220	3280
Matsu Elec Ind	2220	2180	2210	2200
Matsu Elec Wk	1320	1290	1300	1300
Mitsubishi	1430	1400	1420	1420
Mitsubishi Ch	408	395	399	402
Mitsubishi El	702	695	695	697
Mitsubishi Est	1680	1640	1660	1660
Mitsubishi Hvy	861	841	847	858
Mitsubishi Mat	909	902	904	905
Mitsubishi Tr	1700	1610	1610	1690
Mitsui	1030	1000	1000	1008
Mitsui Fudosn	1510	1480	1490	1500
Mitsui Trust	850	837	840	845
Murata Mfg	4870	4700	4700	4890
NEC	1620	1580	1590	1600
Nikon	1900	1840	1850	1890
Nikko Sec	728	708	718	718
Nintendo	8880	8650	8740	8810
Nipp Express	975	951	974	955
Nippon Oil	645	631	634	635
Nippon Steel	363	355	358	364
Nissan Motor	754	740	748	753
NKK	261	256	256	260
Nomura Sec	1460	1400	1410	1440
NTT	1090b	1060b	1090b	1080b
NTT Data	4350b	4240b	4250b	4250b
Oji Paper	769	755	758	769
Osaka Gas	302	299	302	302
Ricoh	1490	1450	1450	1460
Rohm	10300	10100	10300	10100
Sakura Bk	710	695	695	700
Sankyo	3690	3580	3600	3660
Sanwa Bank	1500	1430	1430	1490
Sanyo Elec	508	500	500	500
Secom	8250	8030	8250	8100
Seibu Rwy	6320	6280	6280	6310
Sekisui Chem	1230	1200	1210	1200
Sekisui House	1250	1230	1240	1230
Seven-Eleven	9000	8830	8940	8810
Sharp	1640	1600	1610	1620
Shikoku El Pwr	1990	1980	1980	1980
Shimizu	708	683	708	706
Shin-etsu Ch	2650	2610	2630	2650
Shiseido	1740	1720	1720	1740
Shizuoka Bk	1160	1150	1150	1140
Softbank	8330	7990	8310	8250
Sony	9860	9630	9730	9800
Sumitomo	1010	978	1000	961
Sumitomo Bk	1620	1570	1600	1610
Sumit Chem	490	480	486	486
Sumitomo Elec	1850	1820	1830	1850
Sumit Metal	310	303	304	307
Sumit Trust	1100	1050	1070	1090
Taisho Pharm	3180	3100	3130	3160
Takeda Chem	2980	2930	2970	2930
TDK	9000	8850	8900	8900
Tohoku El Pwr	2010	1990	1990	1980
Tokai Bank	994	965	980	985
Tokio Marine	1460	1430	1450	1440
Tokyo El Pwr	2250	2220	2230	2210
Tokyo Electron	4970	4890	4890	4930
Tokyo Gas	311	308	308	308
Tokyu Corp.	714	703	712	707
Tonen	1450	1410	1430	1440
Toppan Print	1700	1630	1660	1690
Toray Ind	802	790	790	794
Toshiba	735	721	721	729
Tostem	3030	2990	3010	2970
Toyo Trust	890	860	860	879
Toyota Motor	3710	3580	3580	3650
Yamanouchi	2860	2830	2860	2860

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6222.62 Previous: 6247.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	23.55	23¼	23½	23.30
Alberta Energy	32.35	32.10	32.35	32.45
Alcan Alum	48.95	48½	48.65	48.70
Anderson Expl	18.65	18.20	18.65	18.20
Bk Montreal	53.10	52½	53	53.15
Bk Nova Scotia	57.10	56.35	56.70	57.10
Barrick Gold	33.65	33.15	33.30	33.55
BCE	35.15	34.85	35	35.15
BC Telecomm	29.90	29¾	29.85	29.85
Biochem Pharm	30	30	30	30
Bombardier B	28.40	28	28	28½
Brascan A	35¼	35.05	35.20	35.20
Cameco	49½	48¾	49	49½
CIBC	33¼	32.70	33.10	33¼
Cdn Natl Rail	55.55	55	55.40	55.35
Cdn Nat Res	36¼	35.90	36.20	35.85
Cdn Occid Pet	29.10	28.85	28.85	28.95
Cdn Pacific	35½	35	35.40	35
Cominco	39.70	39.30	39½	39½
Dofasco	25	24.65	24.95	24.85
Domtar	11.20	11	11.05	11.30
Donohue A	30½	29.90	30½	29.80
Du Pont Cda A	35.55	35.15	35¼	35.45
Edper Group	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
EuroNev Mng	41.20	40.65	41.20	41.20
Fairfax Finl	329	329	329	325
Falconbridge	31.10	30.65	30.85	31.10
Fletcher Chal A	23½	23.30	23½	23.55
Franco Nevada	69¾	69.10	69.30	69.80
Gulf Cda Res	11.80	11.70	11¾	11.70
Imperial Oil	65	64.60	65	64.60
Inco	45.55	44.60	44.65	45.80
IPL Energy	42.90	42.30	42.70	42.95
Laidlaw B	18.90	18.40	18.80	18.60
Loewen Group	42	41	41.35	42
Macmill Bldl	20.10	19.95	19.95	20.10
Magna Intl A	75.60	74.35	74.70	75.60
Methanex	12.15	12	12.05	12.10
Moore	29.30	29	29.20	29.10
Newbridge Net	47.45	46.90	47.30	47.30
Noranda Inc	31.70	31.45	31.70	31¼
Norcen Energy	32.80	32.55	32.65	32.85
Nthern Telecom	109	107	108¼	107.80
Nova	11.70	11.60	11.65	11.70
Onex	25½	25	25¼	25½
Pancdn Petlm	30.70	30¼	30.60	30¼
Petro Cda	23.60	23.20	23½	23.35
Placer Dome	25.45	24.95	25.15	25.30
Poco Petlm	15.05	14.90	15	15.20
Potash Sask	116	114.70	116	113.80
Renaissance	41.35	40.85	41.15	40.85
Rio Algom	36.70	36½	36.70	36½
Rogers Cantel B	26¼	25	25	25¼
Seagram Co	53¼	52½	53.10	53.20
Shell Cda A	57¼	56.95	57.10	57.30
Stone Consold	23.70	23.35	23.70	23.35
Suncor	36¼	35.45	35.65	35.45
Talisman Eny	45.95	44¼	44¼	45.80
Teck B	30.70	30	30.20	30.70
Teleglobe	44	43½	44	43¾
Telus	23.40	23.10	23.35	23.15
Thomson	30.20	29.90	30	30.10
TorDom Bank	40.65	39.90	40.30	40.80
Transalta	15.90	15¼	15.80	15.90
TransCda Pipe	25.70	25.45	25.60	25.70
Trimark Finl	50¾	50	50¼	50.10
Trizec Hahn	30.40	29.90	30	30.95
TVX Gold	8½	8.30	8.35	8.55
Westcoast Eny	24.10	23.80	23.95	24
Weston	76½	75¼	76	76½

Vienna
ATX index: 1270.36 Previous: 1251.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	911.50	885.50	907.50	922
Creditanst Pfd	518	504.10	515	512
EA-Generali	3050	3030	3031	3050
EVN	1634	1581.10	1626	1595
Flughafen Wien	516	506	510	515
OMV	1539.60	1430	1534.90	1436.80
Oest Elektriz	864.90	860	861	861.90
VA Stahl	535.50	522.25	531	525.20
VA Tech	2014.50	1971	2000	1983.20
Wienerberg Bau	2420	2365.05	2391	2365.05

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2295.29 Previous: 2307.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zealand B	4.32	4.31	4.31	4.32
Brierly Invt	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.34
Carter Holt ord	3.30	3.27	3.27	3.30
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.03	3.99	3.99	4.04
Fletch Ch Eny	4.66	4.63	4.65	4.66
Fletch Ch Forst	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.90
Fletch Ch Paper	3.18	3.14	3.16	3.22
Lion Nathan	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.55
Telecom NZ	6.72	6.65	6.70	6.64
Wilson Horton	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65

Zurich
SPI index: 3214.28 Previous: 3255.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	1972	1950	1965	1971
Adecco B	498	492.50	498	498
Alusuisse R	1290	1275	1280	1295
Ares-Serono B	1965	1935	1965	1950
Atel R	860	850	850	870
Baer Hdg B	2085	1970	1971	2030
Baloise Hdg R	3270	3190	3200	3300
BK Vision	1030	1015	1020	1036
Ciba Spec Chem	135.50	132.25	132.50	133.25
Clariant R	830	818	830	833
Crd Suisse Gp R	176.50	170.25	173.50	172
Elektrowatt B	535	531	533	526
Ems-Chemie	6290	6160	6200	6240
ESEC Hdg	4625	4580	4620	4655
Holderbank B	1229	1206	1212	1225
Liechtenst LB B	490	485	485	489
Nestle R	1838	1810	1818	1857
Novartis R	1995	1965	1973	2011
Oerlikon Buehr R	157.75	152.50	155.50	157
Pargesa Hld B	1804	1795	1797	1796
PharmaVisn B	828	811	825	832
Richemont A	2015	1976	1976	2024
Pirelli PC	232.25	231	231	235
Roche Hdg PC	13350	13140	13205	13495
SBC R	345	338.50	340.50	343.50
Schindler PC	1858	1785	1788	1915
SGS B	3235	3080	3210	3270
SMH B	864	837	843	865
Sulzer R	1108	1090	1101	1118
Swiss Reins R	1845	1828	1834	1824
Swissair R	1360	1337	1344	1370
UBS B	1490	1468	1476	1499
Winterthur R	1110	1083	1106	1110
Zurich Assur R	494	483	484.50	498

The Trib Index
Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	166.18	+1.01	+0.61	+11.43
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	126.34	+1.38	+1.10	+2.36
Europe	174.85	+1.48	+0.85	+8.47
N. America	190.09	+0.23	+0.12	+17.40
S. America	150.74	+0.19	+0.13	+31.73
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	202.60	+2.15	+1.07	+18.53
Consumer goods	189.40	+0.99	+0.53	+17.33
Energy	193.79	+0.86	+0.45	+13.52
Finance	123.49	+0.47	+0.38	+6.04
Miscellaneous	166.55	+1.64	+0.99	+2.95
Raw Materials	185.11	+0.88	+0.48	+5.55
Service	155.47	+1.12	+0.73	+13.22
Utilities	141.73	+1.46	+1.04	-1.21

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News.

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NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

IHT TECHNOLOGY INDEX

All of the past month's technology articles from the IHT, now available on our site on the World Wide Web.

http://www.iht.com

Continued on Page 17

New Products Help Honda Set Records In Sales and Profit

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Tuesday its profit more than doubled in its fourth quarter, capping a record-setting year in which the automaker reaped the rewards from a broad revamping of its product line.

Honda, which once made only passenger cars, since late 1994 has introduced a series of sport-utility vehicles and minivans that have galvanized sales in its home market and proven popular abroad. As with other Japanese exporters, Honda's results in the latest quarter and year also were helped by the substantial weakening of the Japanese yen against other currencies.

The company said its consolidated net income for its fourth quarter, which ended March 31, was 64.3 billion yen ($554.8 million), an increase of 128 percent from the year-earlier quarter. Consolidated sales rose 16 percent, to 1.48 trillion yen.

For the year, net income more than tripled, to a record 221.1 billion yen. Revenue rose 24.5 percent, to 5.29 trillion yen, surpassing the record set in 1992. The company's previous record for net income came in 1986.

Automobile sales totaled were 2.18 million, surpassing 2 million for the first time in the company's history.

Honda executives said increased revenue and more profitable products were a bigger contributor to its expanding profit in the latest year than the benefits of the weaker yen. Honda's sales and earnings grew in the previous two years as well, even though the yen was stronger then.

In the latest year, the yen's weakening added 125 billion yen to Honda's operating profit, which totaled 404.4 billion yen. But increased revenue and the new product mix, it said, accounted for a much bigger 232.7 billion-yen gain in operating income.

Honda has isolated itself somewhat from currency fluctuations by manufacturing offshore. About 80 percent of the vehicles it sells in North America and 50 percent in Europe are made in those regions.

Honda said it expected further modest increases in sales and net income this year, assuming that the dollar stays near its current level of roughly 115 yen.

Honda's stock, which reached an all-time high recently, closed Tuesday at 3,630 yen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, down 120, as export-oriented stocks fell because of a sharp rise in the yen.

■ Toyota to Post Record Profit

Toyota Motor Corp. is expected to report that its net profit rose at least 60 percent in the year ended March 31, driven by a strong model line-up, currency benefits and cost-cutting, Bloomberg News reported.

"They had a great year," said Stephen Volkmann, auto analyst at Morgan Stanley Japan Ltd. "Expectations are running pretty high for earnings." Analysts said profit would be about 420 billion yen, with estimates as high as 471.3 billion yen.

'Stocks Fever' Alarms China

Beijing Seeks a Cure After Prices Soar 60% in 4 Months

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — China's stock markets have been showing signs of irrational exuberance again.

With so much excess cash swirling around, and an anything-goes mentality at work, China's markets have become prone to wild swings of buying and selling.

Stock prices surged more than 60 percent in the first four months of this year, one of the strongest performances in the world. But China's central authorities were so alarmed by the buying frenzy that they took several steps to cool it last week, sending the market down nearly 10 percent in a single day.

Now it is anyone's guess whether the buyers — the retailers of securities and individual investors — will spring back into action, and if they do, how regulators will respond.

"What's going on is a battle between the regulatory authorities and the retailers," said Peter Alexander, director of Direct Pacific Financial Services in Shanghai. "Lately the retailers have been winning."

Buyers had been betting that Beijing's efforts to calm the stock market would be mild, Mr. Alexander said, because of a belief that the central government did not want to take drastic action before July, when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule.

But as if on a dare, regulatory authorities in Beijing decided last week that their past methods — an editorial in The People's Daily cooled a similar buying craze last December — would not be enough this time.

To try to absorb the free-flowing cash that has been flooding the market this year — driven in part by falling interest rates — the authorities announced plans Thursday to raise their quota for new share offerings this year to $3.6 billion, or double the 1996 figure, potentially flooding the market with new issues.

They also increased the transaction fee charged on each trade to 0.5 percent from 0.3 percent.

The following day, the authorities suspended trading in four listed companies that had shown abnormal price movements. Because market manipulation is believed to be rampant, the prospect of a crackdown was what hit home, and the market plunged.

It can hardly be coincidence that word also began circulating in the markets last week that Zhou Daojiong, who heads the Securities Regulatory Commission, would soon be replaced by an official who better understood markets and the benefits of aggressive regulation. No announcement has yet been made.

The Shanghai market rose slightly Monday as trading in the suspended shares was resumed.

On Tuesday, the Shanghai market's index for dollar-denominated shares — those available to outside investors — rose 3.92 percent, to 88.29 points, and the index that tracks shares available to domestic investors posted an even larger gain.

With interest rates falling, said John Pinkel, head of China research for Merrill Lynch in Hong Kong, investors have been less willing to put their savings in the bank. When the market began to surge this spring, many new investors stepped forward.

"The fundamental problem is a lack of investment opportunities," he said.

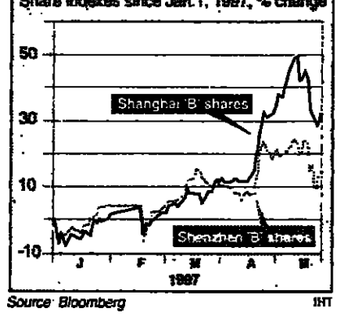
The Shanghai Securities Exchange processed 1.3 million new accounts last month, a number equal to nearly 10 percent of its total accounts.

"The really staggering thing is that the volume is even larger than Hong Kong's," Mr. Pinkel said.

The value of shares changing hands in Shanghai and at China's other market, in Shenzhen, reached a combined $4 billion a day at its peak last week, more than twice the volume in Hong Kong, where the overall market is significantly larger.

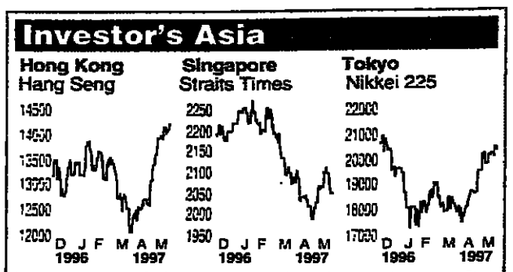
Chinese Exuberance

Share indexes since Jan.1, 1997, % change



Source: Bloomberg IHT

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	14,236.20	14,108.82	+0.90
Singapore	Straits Times	2,053.99	2,050.94	+0.15
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,530.70	2,531.00	-0.01
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,332.83	20,489.75	-0.77
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,058.62	1,041.39	+1.65
Bangkok	SET	Closed	577.10	-
Seoul	Composite Index	734.67	721.20	+1.87
Taipei	Stock Market Index	7,996.75	8,107.54	-1.37
Manila	PSE	2,499.38	2,509.36	-0.40
Jakarta	Composite Index	652.83	652.55	+0.04
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,295.39	2,307.56	-0.53
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,768.30	3,776.31	-0.21

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Japan's** industrial production fell 0.3 percent in March, revised from a preliminary figure of 1.5 percent. Separately, a report by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japanese manufacturers continued to shift production overseas despite the decline in the yen over much of the past two years, but many said they would restrain overseas investment or consider doing so if the dollar moved up to 130 yen.
- **Giordano International Ltd.'s** stock surged 8 percent to 4.775 Hong Kong dollars (62 U.S. cents) on renewed speculation that interests backed by Beijing may buy a stake.
- **The United States'** trade deficit with **China** is likely to continue widening in the next few years, a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.
- **General Motors Corp.** reached an agreement with **China** that made the company a leading contender for an automaking joint-venture contract, according to a published report.
- **Sumitomo Corp.** reported a group net loss of 145.61 billion yen ($1.26 billion) for the year ended March 31 because of a loss of 285.2 billion yen from its copper-trading scandal.
- **Sony Corp.** developed technology for high-capacity recordable optical discs that will be able to store 12 gigabytes of information, or about five hours of television programs, on a single side of a disc.

Bloomberg, AP, Reuters

Chinese Infrastructure Likely to Benefit From Hong Kong Reserves

Bloomberg News

MANILA — Hong Kong's most senior civil servant said Tuesday that the incoming Hong Kong government may invest some of its $64 billion in foreign reserves in infrastructure and environmental projects across the border with China.

The Hong Kong government will invest only in projects that benefit its citizens, said Anson Chan, Hong Kong's chief secretary, who will continue to head the civil service after the transition to Chinese rule July 1. The law that will govern Hong Kong after the handover to China stipulates that the territory will have control over its own reserves.

Even so, "The border between ourselves and Guangdong is getting more and more porous," Ms. Chan said at the Pacific Basin Economic Council meeting in Manila. The council is a group of Pacific Rim leaders. "There is a need, if it makes good sense, to coordinate in a better fashion the development of infrastructure, for example the environmental decisions that we make in Hong Kong across the border," she said.

Her comments come after three prominent Hong Kong legislators, two of them backed by Beijing, were quoted in the International Herald Tribune last week as saying they wanted to use some of the territory's reserves to invest in China.

Such joint border projects do not suggest that Hong Kong will begin using its reserves to invest in China on a regular basis, Richard Margolis, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., said.

"At the local level, it may become necessary to think of joint funding of a number of projects," Mr. Margolis said.

Ms. Chan reiterated to the executives attending the council's 30th annual meeting in Manila that even after Hong Kong was returned to China, the Hong Kong government would retain control of its financial policy, including management of foreign-exchange reserves.

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Singapore's Exports Improve

Bloomberg News

SINGAPORE — Non-oil exports rose 5.9 percent in the year that ended in April, led by semiconductor exports, which jumped 13 percent to 1.3 billion Singapore dollars ($906.2 million) after five months of declines, the Trade Development Board said Tuesday.

The board warned, however, that it was "too early to conclude on the basis of April's figures that the recovery in global electronic demand has begun."

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

Continued on Page 18

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657th Winner
IBRAHIM ABAOUD
(Series #657 - Ticket # 0617), Saudi national living in Saudi Arabia, winner of BMW 850 CiA.

658th Winner
GOPALANI KISHIN REWACHAND
(Series #658 - Ticket # 0950), Indian living in Dubai, UAE, winner of a Porsche 911 Carrera 2 Coupe.

For further information please call Dubai (9714) 244454 or Fax (9714) 244455

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

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m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.) $ 148.92
m ABC Global Recovery Fd $ 128.98
m ABC Global Bond Fd $ 116.66

003 ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam
w Columbia Securities
w Trans Europe Fund Fl Fl 111.00
w Trans Europe Fund $ $ 165.90
w Aleanto Fl 87.05
Fl 309.70

004 ABN AMRO Funds Tel : 352-404949 335/349
4 rue J Monnet, 2180 Lux, Fax 352-424949 298
d Latin America Eq Fd $ 84.41
d North America Eq Fd $ 73.36
d Asian Tigers Eq Fd $ 42.54
d Europe Equity Fd $ 88.72
d Japan Equity Fd $ 51.15
d Germany Equity Fd DM 181.14
d Global Bond Fd $ 62.85
d Europe Bond Fd $ 43.92
d US Bond Fund $ 60.07
d Germany Bond Fd B DM 113.00
d Spain Bond Fund Ptas 10709.00
d Eastern Europe Eq Fd DM 226.88
d China Equity Fd $ 73.39
d Switzerland Equity Fd SF 164.01

005 ABSOLUTE PERFORM T:31 20 677 6172
m Chorus International Ltd $ 114.25
m Kebyar Intl Ltd $ 101.29
m Pulsar (Multi) Ltd $ 128.23

006 AES WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS
d $ Daily Income $ 1.00
d DM Daily Income DM 1.00
d $ Bond Income $ 20.82
d Non - $ Bonds $ 31.49
d Global Bonds $ 24.32
d Global Balanced $ 24.52
d Global Equities $ 27.67
d US Conservative Equities $ 26.77
d US Aggressive Equities $ 25.01
d European Equities $ 17.37
d Pacific Equities $ 14.07
d Natural Resources $ 8.92
d Asia Growth Co $ 17.20
d Emerg Market Deb $ 76.56

007 AIG ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 60.9072
w AIG Asia Emerg Mkts Fd $ 96.5693
w AIG Balanced World Fd $ 137.9680
w AIG Emerg Mkts Bd Fd $ 127.2507
w AIG Eu Mideast & Af Em Mk $ 98.5618
w AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc $ 203.6643
w AIG Europe Fd Plc $ 167.6003
w AIG Japan Fund $ 66.7506
w AIG Japan Small Cos Fd $ 10.54
w AIG Latin America Fd Plc $ 174.6973
w AIG Millcurrency Bd Fd Plc $ 132.5536
w AIG South East Asia Fd $ 251.8408
w AIG Southeast Asia Sm Cos $ 109.7616
w UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund Ecu 15.9
w UBZ Liquidity Fund $ $ 131.3436
w UBZ Liquidity Fund DM DM 140.0665
w UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu Ecu 143.2059
w UBZ Liquidity Fund SF SF 131.7892

008 ALBATROS PERFORMANCE FUND
m Albatros Perf Financial $ 16494.73
m Albatros Perf Index DEM DM 19697.90
m Albatros Performance USD $ 21268.76

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m Alpha Europe Fd (Apr30) Ecu 280.90
m Alpha Futures Fd (Apr30) $ 245.10
m Alpha Global Fd (Apr30) $ 1102.09
m Alpha Hdg Fd Cl A/Apr30 $ 591.09
m Alpha Hdg Fd Cl B/Apr30 $ 154.91
m Alpha Hdg Fd Cl C/Apr30 $ 148.95
m Alpha Latin Amer (Apr30) $ 470.36
m Alpha Pacific Fd (Apr30) $ 365.34
m Alpha SAM $ 143.87
m Alpha Short Fd (Apr30) $ 51.78
m Alpha Tildale Fd (Apr30) $ 224.37
m BCA/Alpha Internat/Apr30 $ 216.45
m Buch-Ecu EurHdg Apr30 Ecu 215.26
m Consultatio Lat Am A/Apr30 $ 130.55
m Globalvest Value (Mar31) $ 140.55
w Helsel Japan Fund Y 7376
m India Performance Fd/Apr30 $ 96.99
m Latinvest Value (Mar31) $ 155.78
m Pacif RIM Opp BVI Mar31 $ 95.76
m Stand Pac Cap Offsh/Mar31 $ 131.46
m The Russia Fd (Apr30) $ 254.19

012 AMERICAN PHOENIX INVT PORTFOLIO
d European Multinational Pfl $ 26.07
d Global Multinational Pfl $ 23.72
d U.S. Growth Companies Pfl $ 15.35
d U.S. Real Estate Sec Pfl $ 14.70

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m Challenger Fd $ 1048.42
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017 BAII Tel: 44-171-734 3709
w Intermarket Fd Latest NAV $ 647.78
Interportfolio Fund
f Convertible Fd (FFr) FF 3046.84
f Convertible Fd (US$) $ 708.34
f Comfort Fund (US$) $ 525.08

018 BANK BRUSSELS LAMBERT (32-2) 547 2027
d BBL Invest America Cap $ 721.05
d BBL Invest Belgium Cap BF 22852.00
d BBL Invest Japan Cap Y 3280.00
d BBL Invest Latin Amer Cap $ 638.81
d BBL Invest HK & China Cap $ 294.74
d BBL Invest Asian Grth Cap $ 366.47
d BBL Invest UK Cap £ 371.48
d BBL (L) Inv Goldmines Cap $ 112.81
d BBL (L) Invest Europe Cap LF 21994.00
d BBL (L) Invest World Cap LF 5177.00
d BBL (L) Inv Base Met Cap $ 23.84
d BBL (L) Inv Telecom & Medi $ 365.75
d BBL (F) Invest France Cap FF 375.32
d BBL Renta Fd Intl Cap LF 4813.00
d BBL Patrimonial Bal Cap LF 27889.00
d BBL R C Sh-Medium Cap BF 133385.00
d BBL & MC Fund Convertibles DM 5410.67

019 BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 441481 726614
w Intl Equity Fund $ 12.38
w Intl Bond Fund $ 12.67
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd $ 12.44
w Asia Pacific Region Fd $ 10.12
w India Fund $ 6.18
w Sterling Equity Fd £ 1.902
w Sterling Bd Fd £ 1.881

201 BANQUE EDOUARD CONSTANT
w BEC Div Fd Intelbond SF 98.98
w BEC Div Fd Intelsec SF 249.70
w BEC Swissfund SF 271.89

BANQUE FRANCAISE DE L'ORIENT
m BFO Sicav-Global Strategies $

020 BANQUE INDOSUEZ
f The Dragon Fund $ 89.17
f Madma Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. A $ 116.98
f Madma Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. C $ 106.102
f Madma Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl. C $ 111.194
m Indosuez Curr. Cl A Units $ 129.281
d Gartmore Japan Warrant $ 0.242
w Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd A $ 103.66
w Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd B $ 142.22
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d Indosuez Latin America $ 13.71
d Indosuez Multimedia Fd $ 14.66
d Indosuez Eur Sml Co Id DM
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d Indosuez Asian Pfl-Philip A $ 22.71
d Indosuez Asian Pfl-Philip B $ 22.78
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d ISA Pacific Gold Fund $ 15.24
d ISA Asian Income Fund $ 13.34
d Indosuez Korea Fund $ 7.84
d Shanghai Fund $ 14.98
d Himalayan Fund $ 14.21
d Manila Fund $ 25.44
d Malacca Fund $ 24.26
w The Siam Fund $ 20.17
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 72.595
d Indosuez Sing & Malay Tst $ 46.285
d Indosuez Pacific Tst HK$ 37.400
d Indosuez Japan Fd $ 13.460
d Indosuez Managed Tst $ 37.685
d Indosuez Asian Pfl-Indon A $ 18.72
d Indosuez Asian Pfl-Indon B $ 18.86

021 BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE
(4122) 839-4580, Geneva
w Pleiade North Am Equities $ 158.98
w Pleiade Europe Equities Ecu 207.04
w Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq $ 111.14
w Pleiade Environment Eq $ 102.53
w Pleiade Dollar Bonds $ 112.73
w Pleiade ECU Bonds Ecu 137.51
w Pleiade FF Bonds FF 130.61
w Pleiade Intl Conv Bonds SF 102.99
w Pleiade Dollar Reserve $ 115.85
w Pleiade ECU Reserve Ecu 114.36
w Pleiade SF Reserve SF 108.42
w Pleiade FF Reserve FF 115.84

198 BARCLAYS GLOBAL INVESTORS HK
25/F Citibank Tower, Citib Pl, 3Garden Rd/HK
Tel : (852) 29032121
d China (PRC)(19/05) $ 14.039z
d Hong Kong (19/05) $ 69.012z
d Indonesia (19/05) $ 15.044z
d Japan (19/05) $ 6.889z
d Korea (19/05) $ 4.474z
d Malaysia (19/05) $ 28.002z
d Philippines (19/05) $ 21.761z
d Singapore (19/05) $ 22.288z
d Thailand (19/05) $ 16.717z
d Asean Fund (19/05) $ 7.826z
d South East Asia (19/05) $ 36.248z

022 BARING INTL FD MANGRS (IRELAND)
LTD (SIB RECOGNIZED) IFAX 82503
IFSC HSE, Custom Hse Docks, Dub.44171 6286000
d Baring Emerg World Fund $ 0.843z
d Baring Global Resources $ 13.63z
d High Yield Bond $ 12.57z
d Japan Smaller Cos Fund $ 8.54z
d Baring Eastern Europe Fd $ 14.36z
d World Bond FFR FF 80.21z

023 BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND)
LTD (NON SIB RECOGNIZED) IFAX 82540
d Australia $ 35.03z
d Japan Fund $ 23.52z
d Malaysia & Singapore $ 134.45z
d North America $ 47.91z
d Octopus Fund $ 42.96z
d Pacific Fund $ 120.16z
d International Bond $ 20.71z
d Europa Fund $ 24.69z
d Hong Kong $ 173.38z
d Trinidad Warrant $ 35.38z
d Global Emerging Mkts $ 12.58z
d Latin America $ 16.79z
d US Dollar Currency Fund $ 18.68z
d Currency Fund Managed $ 37.82z
d Korea Feeder Fund $ 5.84z
d Europe Select Feeder Fund $ 1.123z

024 BEACON GLOBAL ADVISORS LTD
m Gemini Cays Ltd $ 4967.21
m Compass Series N. Ltd $ 7963.76
m Compass Series E. Ltd $ 7278.38
m Compass Series S. Ltd $ 9510.86
m Compass Series W. Ltd $ 6373.17

281 BEC UNIVERSAL FUND
d Global Eq USD A (Div) $ 25.5940
d Global Eq USD B (Cap) $ 27.2738
d Global Bonds USD A (Div) $ 14.9064
d Global Bonds USD B (Cap) $ 24.8229
d Global Bonds FRF A (Div) FF 125.6623
d Global Bonds FRF B (Cap) FF 197.6753
d Europe ECU A (Div) Ecu 214.3210
d Europe ECU B (Cap) Ecu 221.0431
d Far East USD A (Div) $ 26.0778
d Far East USD B (Cap) $ 26.4684
d Japan JPY A (Div) Y 996.4826
d Japan JPY B (Cap) Y 996.4826
d Parsec FRF B (Cap) FF 144.9352
d Latin America USD A (Div) $ 21.1340
d Latin America USD B (Cap) $ 21.4187
d Nordic Equities Sek B (Cap) Sek 159.8618

025 BELINVEST FUNDS
m Belinvest Brazil Select Fd $ 124.11
m Belinvest Equiplus Fd $ 1000.00
m Belinvest Realty Fund Plc $ 107.49
w Belinvest-Multibond $ 1516.02

026 BERKSHIRE CMG ZURICH (41.1.396.2728)
E-MAIL: Internet: berkshire@growth.com
w Artisia Bio-Medical Gwth $ 4.19E
w Artisia Cap Gwth Fd. Ltd $ 4.53E
w Artisia High Tech Gwth $ 4.26E
w Artisia High Yield Opp Fd Ltd $ 5.00
w Artisia Medic Growth Fd Ltd $ 5.00

027 BOWEN CAPITAL MGT
w Stewart Asia Fund $ 11.6615
w Zipangu Fund $ 8.1880

031 CALLANDER Tel:(331)44944594 Fax:44944599
w Callander F-Asset $ 229.39
w Callander F-Austrian AS 1327.89
w Callander F-Eastern Europe DM 96.95
w Callander F-Growth Opp $ 169.55
w Callander F-Spanish Pta 12782.00
w Callander F-Swiss Growth SF 196.31
w Callander F-US Health Care $ 58.24

032 CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Intl Fund $ 189.73
w Capital Italia SA $ 54.63

033 CAPITAL INVESTMENT GROUP PLC
w Capital Growth Fund $ 9.19

034 CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CEP Court Terme FF 201633.45

035 CHEMICAL IRELAND FD ADM LTD
353-1 66 12 433
w AHL Diversified Plc $ 14.00

205 CHILTON
c/o Citco Fund Services (Curacao) N.V.
Tel : (599.9) 32 22 22
m Chilton Intl (BVI) Ltd Cl A $ 17230.33
m Chilton Intl (BVI) Ltd Cl B $ 17153.69
b Chilton Natural Res. (BVI) $ 10334.39

036 CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. (352) 451414-1
d Citinvest Global Bond $ 119.54
d Citinvest FGP USD $ 1401.16
d Citinvest FGP ECU Ecu 1511.50
d Citinvest FGP ESP Ptas 11048.00
d Citinvest Selectur $ 1680.63
d Citicurrencies USD $ 1088.18
d Citicurrencies DEM DM 157.98
d Citicurrencies GBP £ 190.63
d Citiport N.A. Equity $ 283.47
d Citiport Cont Euro Equity Ecu 284.48
d Citiport UK Equity £ 186.16
d Citiport French Equity FF 1909.41
d Citiport German Equity DM 142.39
d Citiport Japan Equity Y 4496.00
d Citiport IAPEC $ 299.60
d Citiport Eamec $ 147.97
d Citiport N.A. S Bond $ 182.63
d Citiport Euro Bond Ecu 190.97
d Citiport Jap Sm Cap Y 7704.00
d Citiport Italian Equity Lit 128059.00
d Citiport US Opp Bond $ 101.60
d Citiport US Eq Gro $ 115.70
d Citiport US Sm Cap $ 82.97
d Citiport IST Bond Lit 104114.00
d Citiport IT Li Bd ITL 107217.00
d CL Asian Income Fund $ 109.47
d CL MGD Currency Fund $ 178.70
d India Focus Fund $ 620.98
d Money Manager I $ 11.08
d Money Manager II $ 11.15
d Citiselect Pfli Balanced Fd $ 11.28
d Citiselect Pfli Growth Fd $ 11.26
d Citiselect Pfli Enhanced Grth $ 11.10

038 CITIBANK GLOBAL ASSET MGT (ASIA) Ltd
Tel 00 852 2868 6366 Fax 00 852 2523 1379
d CIF (Cayman) Asia Eq $ 8.47
d CIF (Cayman) H.K. Eq $ 13.33

039 CITITRUST
m Cityperformance Pftl S.A. $ 20.647
w The Good Earth Fund $ 14.783

040 COMGEST (33-1) 44 70 75 10
f C.F.E. Dms Fund $ 14.8263
f C.F.E. Lotus Fund $ 11.4436
w Comgest Asia $ 1445.10
w Comgest Europe SF 2436.10
w Panda Sicav $ 985.94

041 CONZETT HOLDINGS LTD
Internet site: www.conzett.com
w Contravest Limited SF 2310.96
w Conzett Europa Invest Ltd SF 1825.40
w Conzett Forex Fund Ltd SF 2807.15
w Emerging Mkts Overn Fd Ltd DM 1272.96
w Equilibrium Fund Ltd DM 1217.92
w Sunflower Trading Fund Ltd DM 1980.96

042 COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT
Cowen Enterprise Fund N.V.
w Class A Shs $ 1262.84
w Class B Shs $ 1946.69

043 CREDIS INVESTMENT FUNDS
Tel - 41 1 333 8500 Fax -41 1 221 3425
d CS Port Fb Inc (DM) A DM 1065.01
d CS Port Fb Inc (DM) B DM 1108.55
d CS Port Fb Inc (SFR) A SF 1046.02
d CS Port Fb Inc (SFR) B SF 1072.02
d CS Port Fb Inc (US$) A $ 1048.12
d CS Port Fb Inc (US$) B $ 1084.93
d CS Port Inc DM A DM 1152.22
d CS Port Inc DM B DM 1265.19
d CS Port Inc (Lire) A Lit 1137227.00
d CS Port Inc (Lire) B Lit 1245264.00
d CS Port Inc SFR A SF 1118.90
d CS Port Inc SFR B SF 1229.65
d CS Port Inc US$ A $ 1070.14
d CS Port Inc US$ B $ 1197.41
d CS Port Bal DM DM 1338.24
d CS Port Bal SFR SF 1279.28
d CS Port Bal US$ $ 1241.94
d CS Port Focus SFP A/B SF 1117.20
d CS Port Growth DM DM 1329.75
d CS Port Growth SFR SF 1258.48
d CS Port Growth US$ $ 1261.41
d Credis Money Mkt Fd BEF BF 63450.00
d Credis Money Mkt Fd C$ C$ 1509.44
d Credis Money Mkt Fd DM DM 1961.81
d Credis Money Mkt Fd Ecu Ecu 1600.82
d Credis Money Mkt Fd FF FF 7071.16
d Credis Money Mkt Fd HFI Fl 1332.57
d Credis Money Mkt Fd Lit Lit 1538622.00
d Credis Money Mkt Fd Pta Ptas 156032.00
d Credis Money Mkt Fd SF SF 629.99
d Credis Money Mkt Fd $ $ 2077.97
d Credis Money Mkt Fd Yen Y 147599.00
d Credis Money Mkt Fd £ £ 2772.48

999 Other Funds

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; Dkk - Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FM - Finnish Mark; FL - Dutch Florin; IDR - Indonesian Rupiah; Lit - Italian lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; MYR - Malaysian Ringgit; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Kronor; THB - Thai Baht; Y - Yen;

a - asked + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ^ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

AP
Cipollini celebrating as he crossed the finish line Tuesday.

Cipollini Sprints In

CYCLING *Mario Cipollini won a* sprint finish in Arezzo on Tuesday for his third stage victory in the first four days of the Giro D'Italia.

The victory was tinged with controversy. Gian Matteo Fagnini, who is on Cipollini's Saeco team, *was thrown out of the race for what* officials called "dangerous riding" near the finish of the 156-kilometer (97-mile) stage through Tuscany from San Marino.

Fagnini set the pace for Cipollini as the pack approached the finish. *As Fagnini swung away in the final* 200 metres to allow Cipollini to sprint, officials said he came close to forcing two riders into the barriers.

It was the 19th Giro stage for Cipollini, who is from Tuscany. Pavel Tonkov retained the overall lead. *(Reuters)*

Agassi Withdraws

TENNIS Andre Agassi withdrew from the French Open on Tuesday because of an injured wrist.

Agassi was a finalist in Paris in 1990 and 1991. But the former *world No. 1 would not have been* seeded this year because he is now ranked No. 28.

Agassi will be replaced in the draw by a French player, Jerome Golmard, in the tournament, which starts on Monday. *(AP)*

Jones Loses Bout Twice

OLYMPICS Roy Jones Jr. lost a decision Tuesday, nine years after he lost the fight in the ring.

The International Olympic Committee upheld the fighter's disputed loss at the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Jones lost the 156-pound *Olympic final in a 3-2 decision to* Park Si-Hun of South Korea.

American officials appealed saying there was evidence that judges were paid to vote for Korean fighters.

Francois Carrard, the IOC director general, said Hiouad Larbi, a Moroccan boxing judge, told him that he did receive money in Seoul but that it came from the organizers for extra expenses.

"I considered, and still consider today, that the Korean should be declared the winner," said Larbi. *(AP)*

Barcelona Stays in Touch

SOCCER Barcelona preserved its outside chance of winning the Spanish championship thanks to a reserve midfielder, Oscar Garcia, who scored two spectacular goals *in the 3-1 victory at Celta Vigo on* Monday. With four matchesleft, Barcelona is five points adrift of the leader, Real Madrid. *(Reuters)*

• Deportivo Coruna signed Luizao, a striker from Palmeiras of Brazil, Tuesday in a deal thought to *be worth around 700 million pesetas* ($4.9 million). Luizao joins five other Brazilians at Deportivo. Deportivo tried to ensure that Luizao would stay in La Coruna for the length of his contract by stipulating that if he transfers the new club must *pay Deportivo seven billion pesetas* ($48.6 million). *(Reuters)*

Gift-Bearing Greeks? Rome Cautions IOC

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

THE GREEKS and the Romans are battling again. In their latest fight they are not warriors but lobbyists. This week each side is in Monte Carlo, shaking hands with Olympic voters and making promises, with the hope of winning the election in September to become host of the 2004 Summer Games.

The last time they squabbled over such territory, the presiding Roman emperor, Theodosius the Great, decided, perhaps impulsively, to abolish the ancient Olympian Games. That was 16 *centuries ago.*

The arguments today are less black and white.

Last week at the East Asian Games in Pusan, South Korea, the Athens committee apparently held some sort of official luncheon for the International Olympic Committee voters, which appeared to be outside the rules of this election.

When the four other candidate cities — Rome, Stockholm, Cape Town and Buenos Aires got wind of it— they booked themselves a table nearby, like chaperones at a teenagers' gin party.

There have since been threats and allegations of official protests that might or might not be filed against Athens.

"The question has been discussed by the other four cities in a meeting this morning, but Rome has to take the initiative if we want to do it," Finn Persson, official spokesman of the Stockholm 2004 bidding committee, said Tuesday in a phone interview from Monte Carlo.

"Rome has started the whole thing. Of course, our official view is that everybody should follow the rules."

"Stockholm is being very smart, to let somebody else take the blame for start*ing trouble," said Luciano Barra,* director general of the Italian Olympic Committee, who was also speaking from Monte Carlo.

"No, we are not going to be the ones to organize anything. If there is going to be any kind of official declaration, it is going to come from all four of the candidate cities. This is a general problem for the IOC, because if this attitude regarding the rules is allowed to go too far, it will hurt everybody."

If Athens were accused of being too aggressive in its lobbying — of having improper luncheons and making too many personal visits to IOC voters — these allegations would be small pota*toes compared to the charges of bribery* in past Olympic elections.

The real issue seems to be a personal one involving Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, the millionaire attorney who is president of the Athens 2004 bid committee.

Angelopoulos is the most charismatic figure in the campaign and probably the richest. She does not have a background in sports. She stands out in the male-dominated Olympic movement.

Her opponents appear to be concerned that her personal magnetism might allow her to bend the rules, or use them to her benefit, in ways that are beyond the rest of them. This is why they are considering a protest, before her campaign builds up too much momentum.

Such a protest could backfire. Athens, as host of the first modern Olympics in 1896, is the sentimental choice for 2004. *Athens lost the election to host the* Centennial Olympics of last summer because the Greeks did not take the vote seriously and did not campaign hard enough. Now the accusation would seem to be that they are trying too hard.

"I'm surprised by this talk," Angelopoulos said from Monte Carlo. She said that neither she nor Athens had broken any rules.

"I'm absolutely sure that we are going in a formidable way for our bid and also for the Olympic movement. We are sending an olive branch to everybody, and what we are trying to build well is strong human relations with everybody."

Rome appears to be the favorite largely because it might come closest to recreating the spirit of Barcelona's 1992 Summer Games, regarded as the finest of the modern commercial era.

Like Barcelona, Rome would be large and magnificent enough to accommodate the demands of sponsors without allowing them to overrun the city, as they seemed to do last summer in Atlanta.

Promisingly for Rome, it would convert the Via Veneto into a pedestrian walkway during the Olympics, with all of the Veneto hotels booked for members of *the Olympic Family. If the voters are at all* selfish in their selections, this will be a difficult invitation for them to ignore.

The Athenian candidacy is spectacular in other ways.

No other city can offer to rekindle the Olympic spirit as surely as the Greeks.

*It is for the IOC to balance the im*portance of that spirit against the modern needs of the world's most important festival.

The Greek-Roman sparring might increase in August, when Athens hosts the World Athletics Championships — an event overseen by the Roman president of the international athletics federation, Primo Nebiolo.

Watching this duel from afar are the Swedes, typically neutral.

If the two ancient favorites wrestle each other to the ground, the winner could be Stockholm.

Vincent Yu/The Associated Press
Gianluca Vialli of Chelsea trying an overhead kick Tuesday in an exhibition game against South China in Hong Kong. Chelsea, which won England's FA Cup on Saturday, beat South China 3-2, and Vialli scored twice.

Soccer's Moguls Chase Ronaldo

World Soccer / **ROB HUGHES**

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The magnetic pull of soccer is incalculable and irresistible. San Siro in Milan will overflow with expectant fans for Wednesday's second leg of the UEFA Cup final between Internazionale and Schalke 04. Some 200,000 people clamored for seats in the Meazza stadium, capacity 75,510.

Already, 120,000 Brazilians have applied for tickets for the opening match of the 1998 World Cup even though no one yet knows who will oppose Brazil in the Stade de France, the new arena near Paris that has space for 80,000.

There is a tenuous link between the excitement in Milan and Paris on June 10, 1998. It is a player: Ronaldo.

Ronaldo is currently the property of Barcelona. The *speculation* that he has chosen Inter Milan from 10 clubs chasing his signature is enough to convince the blue and black half of Italy's business capital that its fortunes are about to rise.

If anything, the final means more to Schalke, the team from the Ruhr. It also enjoys huge popular support, but has never won a European trophy. On Wednesday it will defend to the last man its 1-0 lead from the first leg.

The frisson at San Siro will come from the belief that, at last, Internazionale is ready to eclipse AC Milan as the dominant team in the city, a belief powered by the oil money of Massimo Moratti, the Inter president, and fueled by the stories, day after day, that Inter is Ronaldo's next club.

Moratti is a young president in a hurry. He wants to emulate his father, who was club president when Inter bestrode Italy and Europe in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Italian press report that a $70 *million package will lure Ronaldo from* Barcelona: $4.7 million a year through 2,005 for the player and a world record $32 million to buy out Barcelona, where Ronaldo has scored a third of the club's 95 goals in the Spanish League.

Ronaldo will not be at San Siro on Wednesday, but the excitement created by the scoring prowess that has netted 89 goals in 95 matches for PSV Eindhoven and Barcelona will fill the air.

The movement of agents in the stands might be more intriguing than the struggles of the players, all of them lesser soccer stars to Ronaldo. These agents scheme to sell a player who has a perfectly valid contract with Barcelona, it*self a leader in the wealth league.*

The attempts by FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, to control agents stand no chance when all the world's soccer moguls desire the same individual. No matter that Ronaldo, just 21, underwent serious knee surgery in his teens; no matter that his future was pledged to the 110,000 Barca fanatics.

He is dissatisfied, therefore he is for sale, and two Brazilian entrepreneurs, plus at least one Italian middle man, seek a percentage of his transfer. Giovanni Branchini keeps telling the press that *he has arranged Ronaldo's move to Inter.* Even Signor Branchini's admission that "honesty is not my business" does not dampen the San Siro expectation.

AC Milan is supposed to be another club which had Ronaldo on its shopping list. Sergio Cragnotti, the banker president of Lazio of Rome, virtually camped outside Ronaldo's door in Catalonia for a week, without getting an audience.

Manchester United, Glasgow Rangers, Paris-Saint Germain and Corinthians of Sao Paolo are all said to be dangling golden carrots the Brazilian boy's way.

What does he want? What does Ronaldo really, really want?

The agents say he is less concerned by *the millions of pounds, billions of liras,* trillions of pesetas than the ambiance of his next home. "Ronaldo will choose the city where he wants to live, and then on the integrity of the management at the club," Branchini said.

While he ponders, other goal gods are *in limbo. Gabriel Batistuta, the Argen*tine striker in Florence, waits because he would like to play for Inter next season.

Juninho, the marvelous Brazilian mannequin for whom Middlesbrough want $25 million, could go to Manchester United, Milan, Juventus or Atletico Madrid, but again the market turns on Ronaldo's choice.

Two months ago, Ronaldo seemed *settled in Barcelona.* "Barca made me great," he said. "All this attention has come because I play for Barcelona. I have a choice. It is a matter of lifestyle and atmosphere."

He agreed, then, to stay for life in Catalonia. Barcelona dithered, perhaps unsure that it should mortgage so much on a player better at scoring than most but as physically vulnerable as any.

Barcelona was unhappy that, *in eight* months, Ronaldo has been claimed eight times for exhibition matches for his country. Nike, which part owns Ronaldo and wholly dictates the schedule of Brazil's team, called the tune.

Now Nike may have to share its corporate property. Pirelli, *the Italian tire* maker and Inter's principal sponsor, is said to be ready to pay a substantial proportion of his wages. Ronaldo is a *business, a magnate in his own right.*

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Times of London

AmEx Gets Into the Game of Selling Tiger Woods

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WITH HIS remarkable swing and unshakable composure, *Tiger Woods already is golf's* reigning superstar. And after only 10 months on the professional tour, Woods has become something else, too: a rival to Michael Jordan as the most salable man in America.

On Monday, the 21-year-old phe*nomenon signed the third major en*dorsement deal of his budding career, agreeing to a five-year contract with American Express Co. that will pay him about $4 million a year.

The contract with the financial services company adds to the long-term *contracts Woods already has with the* shoe maker Nike ($40 million) and Titleist, the golf equipment company (an estimated $20 million), along with a deal with Warner Books to publish his autobiography ($2.2 *million*) and an agreement with Cobra golf products to *bring out a special line of clubs to com*memorate his victory at the Masters in April.

Woods can be good for business. Nike says that with its trademark "swoosh" emblazoned on virtually everything that Woods wears, its golf apparel sales are soaring. The company *is projecting a 60 percent increase in* sales for its golf division in the coming year, to $180 million, said Robin Carr-Locke, a spokeswoman for the division.

"It's more than a coincidence", Carr-Locke said.

"He's already the next Michael Jordan," said Bob Dorfman, who produces the Marketers Professional Scouting Report, a newsletter for corporate sponsors. "He's wholesome, he's youthful, he's vigorous. He's coming along at the right time in the right sport."

Woods, of course, is more than just a talented young golfer. The child of middle-class, multiethnic parents, he is suddenly dominating a sport long identified with wealthy white men.

His status as a barrier breaker has been amplified by Nike, which has aired TV *commercials featuring golf-playing* children of various racial groups declaring, "I am Tiger Woods."

Woods's appeal isn't limited to the narrow demographic group that usually follows golf. His victory at the Masters drew some of the highest U.S. TV ratings this year. Ratings for the Byron Nelson *Classic tournament Sunday, which* Woods won by two strokes, were double the total for an average tournament.

IN SIGNING with American Express, Woods said Monday that his multiethnic heritage fit in well with a *company that sells its credit cards* and financial services around the world. He described himself "an ethnically global person" and said he wants to align himself with products marketed internationally.

"We've never seen a combination of *all of his qualities in an athlete ever,"* said Seth Matlins, a senior vice president of ProServ, a sports marketing company.

"Sociologically, he is quite the embodiment of the American melting pot. He transcends the boundaries of his *game." He added: "Michael Jordan is a* phenomenon, but he is not what Tiger Woods is."

Tom George, a senior vice president at Advantage International, an American marketing firm, said golf is one of the few sports, including soccer and tennis, in which athletes play around the *globe and whose superstars are known* outside their own countries.

Barring an unexpected decline in Woods's golfing talents, sports marketing experts say the biggest danger may be overexposure.

"I have already established a brand *plan as to who I am,"* Woods said at a news conference Monday. He said that he would be selective about which companies he would work with, and that he wanted to be "promoted correctly as to how I want to be perceived."

Woods's deal with American Express *is worth less than his Nike contract* principally because Woods will commit less time to promoting the company. American Express, for example, won't have its name emblazoned on Woods's clothes, as Nike does.

Some say Woods's next score may be *a fast-food, soft-drink or car company,* the most lucrative categories for celebrity endorsers after athletic-shoe firms.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	28	13	.683	—
New York	25	18	.581	4
Toronto	21	19	.525	6½
Detroit	19	23	.452	9½
Boston	16	24	.400	11½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Kansas City	20	20	.500	—
Cleveland	20	20	.500	—
Milwaukee	19	20	.487	½
Chicago	18	22	.450	2
Minnesota	17	26	.395	4½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	23	17	.575	—
Seattle	24	19	.558	½
Anaheim	21	20	.512	2½
Oakland	17	27	.386	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	30	13	.698	—
Florida	26	16	.619	3½
Montreal	24	17	.585	5
New York	23	20	.535	7
Philadelphia	16	26	.381	13½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	23	21	.523	—
Pittsburgh	21	21	.500	1
St. Louis	17	25	.405	5
Chicago	15	27	.357	7
Cincinnati	13	29	.310	9
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	24	17	.585	—
Los Angeles	23	18	.561	1
Colorado	23	19	.548	1½
San Diego	16	25	.390	8

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle	030	013	060	—13	17	0
Anaheim	300	001	000	—4	7	1

Moyer, McCarthy (7), B. Wells (8) and Da. Wilson; Langston, P.Harris (6), Watson (7), Hasegawa (7) and Leyritz. W—Moyer, 4-0. L—Langston, 2-3. HRs—Seattle, Sorrento (5), Buhner (6), Cora (4). California, Hollins (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	101	342	002	—13	16	2
Cincinnati	110	002	020	—6	12	0

Ashby, Cunnane (2), Smith (6), Bochtler (8), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty, Hernandez (9); Schourek, Sullivan (5), Remlinger (5), Carrasco (6), Shaw (8), Brantley (9), Belinda (9) and Taubensee, Fordyce (6). W—Cunnane, 2-1. L—Hampton, 3-4. HRs—S. Diego, Shumpert(1), Finley 3(4). Cinc., Hernandez(1).

Los Angeles	000	000	001	—1	7	1
Montreal	000	011	00x	—2	7	1

Martinez, Osuna (7) and Piazza; Juden, Urbina (9) and Widger. W—Juden, 4-0. L—Martinez, 3-3. Sv—Urbina (6). HR—Los Angeles, Zeile (6).

Colorado	000	000	120	—3	3	0
New York	000	002	002	—4	11	1

Burke, Dipoto (6), Holmes (7), McCurry (9) and J. Reed; Reynoso, McMichael (8), Lidle (9) and Hundley. W—Lidle, 2-0. L—McCurry, 1-1. HRs—Colorado, J. Reed (3). New York, Olerud (7).

San Francisco	000	100	210	—4	12	4
Chicago	123	304	20x	—15	18	0

Fernandez, Aracha (4), Poole (7), Rodriguez (8), and Wilkins; Trachsel, Casian (8), Rojas (9) and Servais. Hubbard (6). W—Trachsel, 2-4. L—Fernandez, 3-4. HR—Chicago, Servais (3).

Houston	022	004	100	—9	11	0
Philadelphia	000	001	031	—5	10	1

Kile, Hudek (8), B. Wagner (9) and Ausmus; Madura, Blazier (6), R.Harris (8), Plantenberg (9) and Lieberthal. W—Kile, 4-2. L—Madura, 3-5. HRs—Houston, Biggio (8), Bagwell 2 (14), Berry (3). Philadelphia, Brogna 2 (6), K. Jordan (1).

St. Louis	000	101	010	—3	10	2
Atlanta	300	002	20x	—7	9	0

Stottlemyre, Painter (7), T. J.Mathews (7), Raggio (8) and Difelice; Neagle, Bielecki (7), Embree (8), Wohlers (9) and J.Lopez. W—Neagle, 7-0. L—Stottlemyre, 2-3. HRs—St. Louis, Lankford (8). Atlanta, Ch.Jones (5).

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
FThomas ChW	40	143	31	53	.371
Justice Cle	38	133	26	49	.368
Roberts KC	36	127	17	46	.362
GAnderson Ana	40	163	22	58	.356
BeWilliams NYY	43	174	40	62	.356
IRodriguez Tex	38	160	24	57	.356
Surhoff Bal	33	121	19	43	.355
JuFranco Cle	36	130	22	46	.354
Cora Sea	40	142	32	49	.345
TMartinez NYY	43	177	35	60	.339
SAlomar Cle	31	115	20	39	.339

RUNS—BeWilliams, New York, 40; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 39; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 37; ToClark, Detroit, 35; T. Martinez, New York, 35; Jeter, New York, 32; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 32.

RBI—Griffey Jr, Seattle, 52; T. Martinez, New York, 51; ToClark, Detroit, 46; Ma. Williams, Cleveland, 36; C. Ripken, Baltimore, 36; B. eWilliams, New York, 34; Justice, Cleveland, 33; J. Bell, Kansas City, 33; O. Nelli, New York, 33.

HITS—BeWilliams, New York, 62; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 60; T. Martinez, New York, 60; G. Anderson, Anaheim, 58; I. Rodriguez, Texas, 57; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 57; F. Thomas, Chicago, 53.

DOUBLES—Sprague, Toronto, 19; O. Nelli, New York, 15; Spiezio, Oakland, 14; Lawton, Minnesota, 14; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 14; B. eWilliams, New York, 14; Cirillo, Milwaukee, 13.

TRIPLES—Garciaparra, Boston, 3; Jeter, New York, 3; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 3; Offerman, Kansas City, 3; Vizquel, Cleveland, 3; 8 tied with 2.

HOME RUNS—Griffey Jr, Seattle, 19; T. Martinez, New York, 17; T. oClark, Detroit, 16; McGwire, Oakland, 14; Ma. Williams, Cleveland, 13; Justice, Cleveland, 12; 6 are tied with 9.

STOLEN BASES—Knoblauch, Minnesota, 19; B. LHunter, Detroit, 12; Nixon, Toronto, 10; T. Goodwin, Kansas City, 15; Easley, Detroit, 12; Vizquel, Cleveland, 12; Durham, Chicago, 11; Buford, Texas, 11.

PITCHING (6 Decisions)—Witt, Texas, 6-0, 1.000, 2.92; Key, Baltimore, 8-0, 1.000, 1.80; Clemens, Toronto, 7-0, 1.000, 1.56; Erickson, Baltimore, 7-1, .875, 2.65; Dickson, Anaheim, 6-1, .857, 3.19; Pettitte, New York, 6-1, .857, 2.67; Mussina, Baltimore, 5-1, .833, 4.31; RaJohnson, Seattle, 5-1, .833, 3.15.

STRIKEOUTS—Cone, New York, 78; RaJohnson, Seattle, 71; Appier, Kansas City, 57; Clemens, Toronto, 57; Alvarez, Chicago, 55; Nagy, Cleveland, 51; Hentgen, Toronto, 49.

SAVES—M. Rivera, New York, 14; RaMyers, Baltimore, 13; Wetteland, Texas, 10; Charlton, Seattle, 10; R. Hernandez, Chicago, 9; DaJones, Milwaukee, 9; Taylor, Oakland, 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
LWalker Col	41	156	42	64	.410
Blauser Atl	43	135	27	52	.385
Gwynn SD	41	163	21	60	.368
Lofton Atl	43	187	37	68	.364
Tucker Atl	39	147	26	52	.354
EcYoung Col	42	168	32	59	.351
Olerud NYM	42	157	30	55	.350
MoGrace ChC	33	121	23	42	.347
HRodriguez Mon	40	154	27	53	.344
Galarraga Col	38	147	34	49	.333

RUNS—L. Walker, Colorado, 42; Lofton, Atlanta, 37; Galarraga, Colorado, 34; EcYoung, Colorado, 32; Biggio, Houston, 32; Olerud, New York, 30; Lansing, Montreal, 29; McRae, Chicago, 29; Alou, Florida, 29.

RBI—L. Walker, Colorado, 43; Bagwell, Houston, 41; Alou, Florida, 39; Galarraga, Colorado, 39; Kent, San Francisco, 37; Bichette, Colorado, 35; Hundley, New York, 34; Sosa, Chicago, 34.

HITS—Lofton, Atlanta, 68; L. Walker, Colorado, 64; Gwynn, San Diego, 60; EcYoung, Colorado, 59; D. Sanders, Cincinnati, 57; Olerud, New York, 55; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 54.

DOUBLES—H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 17; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 16; Brogna, Philadelphia, 16; Clayton, St. Louis, 16; Bonilla, Florida, 15; EcYoung, Colorado, 14; Lansing, Montreal, 13; Kent, San Francisco, 12; L. Walker, Colorado, 12.

TRIPLES—W. Guerrero, Los Angeles, 6; D. Sanders, Cincinnati, 5; Womack, Pittsburgh, 4; McRae, Chicago, 4; DeShields, St. Louis, 4; Tucker, Atlanta, 3; Klesko, Atlanta, 3; Alou, Florida, 3; Blauser, Atlanta, 3; Bands, San Francisco, 3.

HOME RUNS—Bagwell, Houston, 14; L. Walker, Colorado, 14; Castilla, Colorado, 11; Hundley, New York, 10; J. Lopez, Atlanta, 9; H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 9; Kent, San Francisco, 9; Sosa, Chicago, 9; Galarraga, Colorado, 9.

STOLEN BASES—D. Sanders, Cincinnati, 25; Womack, Pittsburgh, 14; Lofton, Atlanta, 14; LCastilla, Florida, 12; Clayton, St. Louis, 12; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 10; EcYoung, Colorado, 10; Morandini, Philadelphia, 10; L. Walker, Colorado, 10.

PITCHING (6 Decisions)—P. JMartinez, Montreal, 7-0, 1.000, 1.20; Neagle, Atlanta, 7-0, 1.000, 3.46; Gardner, San Francisco, 5-1, .833, 3.07; B. JJones, New York, 7-2, .778, 2.48; Estes, San Francisco, 5-2, .714, 3.28; Nomo, Los Angeles, 5-2, .714, 2.88; Glavine, Atlanta, 5-2, .714, 2.08.

STRIKEOUTS—Schilling, Philadelphia, 79; Nomo, Los Angeles, 66; A. Ibanez, St. Louis, 63; Reynolds, Houston, 61; KJBrown, Florida, 61; Smoltz, Atlanta, 58; PJMartinez, Montreal, 56.

SAVES—Beck, San Francisco, 14; TeWorrell, Los Angeles, 12; J. aFranco, New York, 12; Nen, Florida, 11; Bottalico, Philadelphia, 10; B. Wagner, Houston, 9; Wohlers, Atlanta, 9.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	22	15	—	.595	—
Hiroshima	17	16	—	.515	3.0
Yokohama	17	16	—	.515	3.0
Chunichi	16	19	—	.486	4 4.0
Hanshin	17	18	—	.486	7 4.0
Yomiuri	14	21	—	.400	7.0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 7, Yakult 5
Hanshin 2, Chunichi 1
Yokohama 3, Yomiuri 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	21	14	—	.600	—
Daiei	20	16	—	.556	1.5
Orix	16	15	—	.516	3.0
Nippon Ham	16	17	—	.457	5.0
Lotte	15	18	1	.455	5.0
Kintetsu	14	20	1	.412	6.5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Daiei 8, Seibu 5
Orix 4, Nippon Ham 2
Lotte 4, Kintetsu 3

BASKETBALL

NBA PLAYOFFS

WESTERN CONFERENCE FINAL
(BEST-OF-SEVEN)
MONDAY'S RESULTS

Houston	23	17	25	21—86
Utah	28	29	30	22—101

H: Olajuwon 9-14 12-17 30, Drexler 5-13 0-0 13; U: Malone 6-16 9-11 21, Hornacek 6-12 6-7 19, Rebounds—Houston 49 (Olajuwon 13), Utah 56 (Malone 13). Assists—Houston 17 (Olajuwon 5), Utah 24 (Stockton 13).
(Utah leads series 1-0)

ICE HOCKEY

NHL PLAYOFFS

EASTERN CONFERENCE FINAL
(BEST-OF-SEVEN)

Colorado	0	1	0—1
Detroit	1	0	1—2

First Period: D-Karlov 6 (Fedorov) Second Period: C-Sakic 6 (Ozolinsh, Young) (pp). Third Period: D-Kozlov 7 (Fedorov, Brown) Shots on goal: C- 13-8-7—28. D- 7-8-13—28. Goalies: C-Roy. D-Vernon.
(Detroit leads series 2-1)

CYCLING

GIRO D'ITALIA

Leading placings in the 156 kms fourth stage of the Giro d'Italia from San Marino to Arezzo on Tuesday:

1. Mario Cipollini, Italy, Saeco 3 hours 57 minutes 58 seconds; 2. Endrio Leoni, Italy, AKI; 3. Angel Edo, Spain, Kelme; 4. Glenn Magnusson, Sweden, Amore & Vita; 5. Fabio Baldato, Italy, Magnificia MG; 6. Mirko Rossato, Italy, Scrigno; 7. Gabriele Missaglia, Italy, Mapei; 8. Mario Traversoni, Italy, Mercatone Uno; 9. Marcel Wust, Germany, Festina; 10. Mariano Piccoli, Italy, Brescialat all same time as winner.

OVERALL: 1. Pavel Tonkov, Russia, Mapei 12 hours 18 minutes 3 seconds; 2. Yevgeny Berzin, Russia, Batik 1 second behind; 3. Roberto Petito, Italy, Saeco 12 seconds; 4. Luc Leblanc, France, Polti 37; 5. Piotr Ugrumov, Russia, Rastelo 53; 6. Ivan Gotti, Italy, Saeco 55; 7. Andrea Noe', Italy, Asics 1 minute, 13; 8. Enrico Zaina, Italy, Asics 1:16; 9. Giuseppe Guerini, Italy, Polti same time; 10. Juan Carlos Dominguez, Spain, Kelme 1:22.

GOLF

JOHNNIE WALKER RYDER CUP

Standings for Ryder Cup to be played Sept. 26-28 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain. Top 10 finishers qualify for 12-man teams and U.S. captain Tom Kite and European captain Seve Ballesteros each have two wild-card choices:

UNITED STATES

1. Tiger Woods 960.000 points; 2. Tom Lehman 856.290; 3. Mark O'Meara 801.250; 4. Phil Mickelson 659.290; 5. Scott Hoch 645.290; 6. Brad Faxon 642.500; 7. Davis Love III 634.000; 8. Steve Jones 579.280; 9. Mark Brooks 549.750; 10. Tommy Tolles 549.290; 11. Paul Stankowski 503.340; 12. David Duval 470.000; 13. Tom Watson 415.000; 14. Fred Couples 398.040; 15. Jim Furyk 377.500

EUROPE

1. Colin Montgomerie, Scotland 353,068.99
2. Bernhard Langer, Germany 329,090.20
3. Per-Ulrik Johansson, Sweden 304,945.30
4. Costantino Rocca, Italy 282,867.87
5. Miguel Angel Martin, Spain 279,848.60
6. Thomas Bjorn, Denmark 264,143.80
7. Ian Woosnam, Wales 243,456.04
8. Darren Clarke, N.Ireland 235,928.24
9. Lee Westwood, England 229,802.99
10. Paul Broadhurst, England 204,384.23
11. *Jose Maria Olazabal, Spain 186,638.58*
12. Sam Torrance, Scotland 181,974.34
13. Peter Mitchell, England 178,585.53
14. Jean Van de Velde, France 175,926.22
15. Padraig Harrington, Ireland 163,470.20

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Celta Vigo 1 Barcelona 3

STANDINGS: Real Madrid 86 points; Barcelona 81; Dep. Coruna 74; Real Betis 73; Atl. Madrid 67; Valladolid 58; Athletic Bilbao 55; Real Sociedad 54; Valencia 52; Tenerife 51; Racing Santander 47; Zaragoza 46; Espanyol 45; Compostela 44; Celta Vigo 43...

TENNIS

WTA RANKINGS

1. Martina Hingis (Switzerland) 4646 points; 2. Steffi Graf (Germany) 3908; 3. Monica Seles (U.S.) 3568; 4. Jana Novotna (Czech Republic) 3486; 5. Lindsay Davenport (U.S.) 2911; 6. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (Spain) 2779; 7. Conchita Martinez (Spain) 2679; 8. Anke Huber (Germany) 2404; 9. Iva Majoli (Croatia) 2430; 10. Mary Pierce (France) 2239; 11. Amanda Coetzer (South Africa) 2215; 12. Mary Joe Fernandez (U.S.) 2100; 13. Irina Spirlea (Romania) 1805; 14. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (Netherlands) 1668; 15. Karina Habsudova (Slovakia) 1554.

SPORTS

Red Wings Skate Ahead Of Avalanche

By Viv Bernstein
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The Colorado Avalanche and Detroit Red Wings have the meanest rivalry in the NHL, but the two best teams in the West haven't shed any blood in their conference finals.

The only red on the ice is the swarm of Red Wings who are pushing the defending Stanley Cup champions toward elimination. Vyacheslav Kozlov, one-fifth of Detroit's Russian contingent,

NHL Playoffs

scored twice as the Red Wings beat Colorado, 2-1, Monday to take a two-games-to-one lead in this best-of-seven series.

Colorado played its best game of this series, but it wasn't enough. Joe Sakic scored the lone goal to take the overall lead in playoff scoring with 22 points in 14 games. But Peter Forsberg was held without a point for the second time in three games and has but one assist in the series. Patrick Roy, the famed playoff goalie, has proved vulnerable.

Roy was outplayed by Mike Vernon. Vernon made 27 saves, including some he probably shouldn't have made. Couldn't have made. But did.

Kozlov beat Roy for the winning goal at 8 minutes 20 seconds of the third period on a high shot from the left circle. The puck bounced in and out on the short side so fast that the goal wasn't immediately credited. A quick video review showed it hit the back support.

Kozlov also scored at 1:12 into the first period on a backhander that beat Roy high to the stick side. It was yet another sign the Avalanche couldn't knock the Russians off their game in the playoffs. Another Russian, Sergei Fedorov, assisted on both goals. The Red Wings still need to beat the Avalanche twice more to advance to the Stanley Cup finals for the second time in three years.

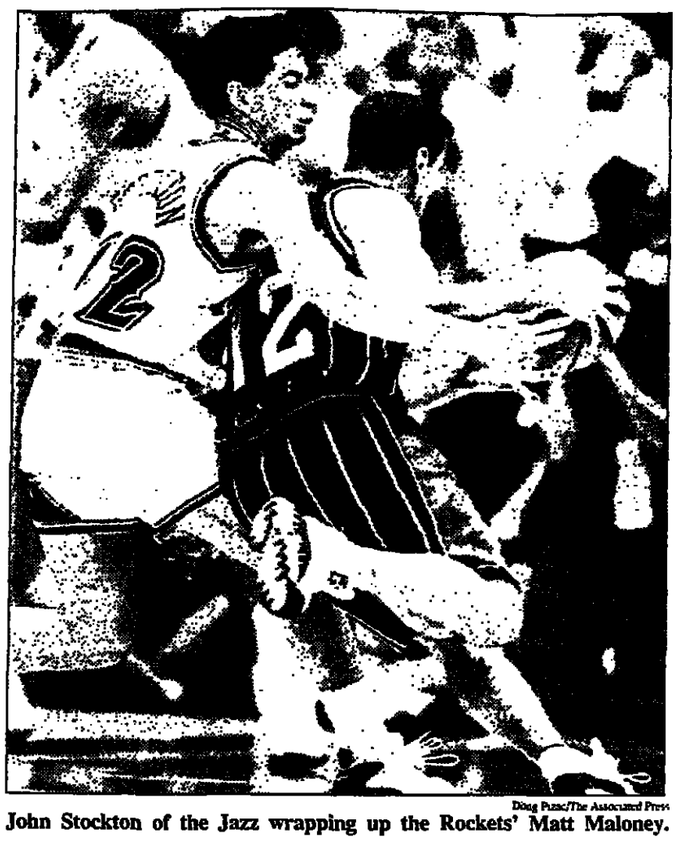
"We played a lot better tonight," said Marc Crawford, the Colorado coach. "But we need to get everybody going, and tonight we had probably three-quarters of the guys going at the level that we have to. We need the other quarter of the guys going, and when we get that, that's what it's going to take to solve the Red Wings."

Colorado is beat up and worn down from the first two rounds of the playoffs. The Avalanche freely acknowledged it *wasn't in championship form in the first* two games of these conference finals. Indeed, Colorado was lucky to be tied headed into Game 3. But after another poor start and a 1-0 deficit Monday, Colorado finally found its game.

The Avalanche dominated late in the first and finally beat Vernon in the second, tying the game at 1 on Sakic's goal at 14:47.

Vernon made a half-dozen seemingly impossible saves before the Avalanche scored on a power play.

With Red Wings forward Joe Kocur in the penalty box for unsportsmanlike conduct, Sakic took the puck high in the slot and fired a low shot that was blocked by Red Wings captain Steve Yzerman. The puck went back to Sakic, who skated to his right and wristed a rising shot inside the left post. It was the only power-play goal in five chances for the Avalanche, who went into the game tops in the playoffs in power-play success.



Doug Pizac/The Associated Press
John Stockton of the Jazz wrapping up the Rockets' Matt Maloney.

Rested Jazz Crush Tired Rockets

Malone Wins the Battle of the MVPs in Game One

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — Houston was playing on 48 hours' rest, Utah was playing on 168 hours' rest and in a battle of most valuable players, past and present, Karl Malone's Utah Jazz made the uncommon plays — including a 40-footer at the buzzer — and coasted to a 101-86 victory in Game 1 of the Western Conference finals.

When Charles Barkley, now with Houston, was named Most Valuable Player in 1993, he almost dropped the trophy.

When Hakeem Olajuwon of the Rockets won a year later, he almost cried. On Monday night, Malone almost broke his finger, but that was it for bad news. Malone (21 points, 13 rebounds) fell on his hand after a second-quarter hip-check, but was diagnosed with only a floor burn.

In the end, it was Barkley doing the slow burn after he managed just 12 points on 3-of-10 shooting, his teammates turned someone named Greg Foster into a scorer and his point guard turned into Bill Buckner, the infamous Red Sox first baseman.

"The only positive thing about this game was that it was over," Barkley said.

Houston needed seven games to flick Seattle's Gary Payton off its pants legs, not finishing the job until Saturday. The Rockets awoke in Salt Lake City on Monday morning and had a game plan to digest at the last minute. Some of their veterans, like Eddie Johnson, thought Utah was "ripe" to be beaten, but sometimes rust isn't what it is cracked up to be.

The Jazz had had a week off, after sending Shaquille O'Neal back to his Los Angeles recording studio, but who

NBA Playoffs

knew that John Stockton was rehearsing his half-court shot? This game was still taut in the final 10 seconds of the first half, until Barkley shot five seconds too soon, leaving Stockton with a 40-footer.

It banked in, and Utah's halftime lead was a sudden 49-40. "Luck," Stockton said.

The Rockets lamented that it altered the game, but no more than Foster did. The reserve center replaced the stiff starter Greg Ostertag in the second quarter and scored 9 points while Malone was kicking back on the bench.

Houston had led by 24-20, but it was 35-26 in favor of Utah after Foster's shot-put 3-pointer, and Barkley was fuming.

"I was mad at my guys," he said. "When they take Malone or Stockton out of the game, we've got to build a lead or keep it."

Malone, meanwhile, had had a peculiar evening. Commissioner David Stern arrived here on Monday to present Malone with his MVP trophy. Malone was asked to deliver a pregame speech to the crowd, but declined because he wants the focus to be on winning his first title.

"They wanted me to say something, and I said absolutely not," Malone said. "I've got basketball to play now. I don't want the fans to think I was snubbing them."

But he talked to Hakeem Olajuwon. On one particularly hard Olajuwon foul, Malone jawed back at him — "We were talking about the problem in Zaire," he said later with a wink — but there are no known rifts between the former Olympic teammates. Barkley, however, wishes Malone would not flop so much.

"He's the expert," Barkley said. "Here's this 300-pound guy with no body fat, and you barely touch him, and he's down."

In fact, this series might boil down to which superstars get the referees' calls. On Monday night, Olajuwon (30 points) got a few and Stockton (16 points, 13 assists, 6 rebounds) got a few, but Houston's Mario Elie and Matt Maloney — never named to anyone's Dream Team — got zero.

It was Maloney, the rookie guard, who let an inbounds pass roll through his legs in a critical spot during the third quarter. The ground ball ended up in the hands of Jeff Hornacek (19 points), who knew what to do. His 3-point bomb increased the Utah lead to 68-54, and Houston's next turnover (Maloney's again) ended up back in his hands. Hornacek made a beeline for the basket, and was fouled sternly by Elie.

Elie patted Maloney, said, "Come on baby," and referee Bob Delaney thought the comment was for him and whistled a technical foul. Three free throws later, the Utah lead reached 17 points.

It would have helped if Houston's guards had scored: Elie and Maloney were a combined 5 for 19. And Barkley stooped to their level, too.

"We've just got to write this off as a bad night," he said. "We did not play well, and I was the leader of the pack.

"I want us to win like men or lose like men. We're not going to complain, about the officiating or get up on a soapbox. We just played bad."

■ Cavs to Use First-Round Pick

The Cleveland Cavaliers on Monday decided to use the Phoenix Suns' first-round draft pick this year, acquired as part of a trade prior to the 1995-96 season. The Associated Press reported from Cleveland. Cleveland gained the first-round choice, to be used either this year or in 1998, in the deal that sent Dan Majerle to Cleveland for John Williams.

■ NBA Says No to North Korean

The NBA has told its 29 teams they cannot sign a 7-foot-9 North Korean who now lives in Canada, The Associated Press reported. A league memo was sent after Ri Myong Hun arrived in Canada last Wednesday. The NBA will not allow any team to sign him unless the U.S. State Department gives permission.

Signing Ri might violate the Trading With the Enemy Act, which prohibits business dealings between the U.S. and North Korea.

Finley's 3 Homers Power Padres Over Reds

The Associated Press

Steve Finley hit three home runs to power the San Diego Padres to a 13-6 victory over the Reds in Cincinnati.

Finley, reinstated from the disabled list May 6, has hit four homers in four days. He became the first San Diego player to hit three in a game since Nate Colbert in 1972.

Cincinnati has the worst record in the major leagues at 13-29, the club's worst start in 47 years.

"In my optimistic mind, we're capable of putting

Baseball Roundup

together a nice run of good baseball, even though today's game makes you puke," said Ray Knight, the Reds' manager.

Cincinnati hit into a triple play in the first. Curtis Goodwin took off from second base, and Barry Larkin left first as Eddie Taubensee lined back to the mound. Andy Ashby caught the ball and threw to shortstop Chris Gomez, who stepped on second and threw to first *to complete San Diego's first triple play since April 9, 1989.*

"The triple play really killed us," Knight said. "I didn't give Goodwin the hold sign. My fault."

Braves 7, Cardinals 3 Chipper Jones drove in four runs with a homer and a double as the Braves completed a four-game sweep in Atlanta.

Michael Tucker went 3-for-4 with a single, double and triple, scored three runs, drove in another and made a diving catch to stave off a potential St. Louis rally.

Atlanta, which has won seven of nine, improved to 30-13, the best start in franchise history. The Cardinals have lost eight of nine.

Denny Neagle (7-0) gave up two runs and five hits in six innings.

Astros 9, Phillies 5 Jeff Bagwell homered twice to tie Colorado's Larry Walker for the National League lead at 14 and got his 1,000th career hit.

Bagwell homered to lead off a four-run sixth that put *visiting Houston ahead, 4-0.*

Darryl Kile (4-2) allowed one run and six hits in seven innings, struck out eight and walked two, lowering his earned-run average to 2.06. Rico Brogna homered twice and drove in four runs for the Phillies.

Cubs 15, Giants 4 Scott Servais drove in five runs for Chicago to match his career high, set at Colorado on April 8, 1996. Visiting San Francisco made four errors that led to four unearned runs.

Mets 4, Rockies 3 John Olerud lined a two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth to win the game for New York. The Rockies broke up Armando Reynoso's no-hit bid on Jeff Reed's two-out homer in the seventh. Andres Galarraga hit a two-run single in the eighth for a 3-2 lead.

Expos 2, Dodgers 1 Jeff Juden (4-0) won his ninth consecutive decision since April 9, 1996, leading Montreal to its seventh victory in nine games.

Juden took a shutout into the ninth in Montreal's Olympic Stadium before allowing Todd Zeile's leadoff homer.

In the only American League game Monday:

Mariners 13, Angels 4 After losing four straight at home, Seattle hit the road to California and promptly broke out by routing Anaheim.

The victory ran the Mariners' road record to 14-7. At the Kingdome, they are 10-12.

Seattle had 17 hits, including three home runs, and steady pitching against the Angels, who had won seven straight.

Joey Cora led the way, stretching his hitting streak to 15 games by going 4-for-4, including a homer and a two-run double.

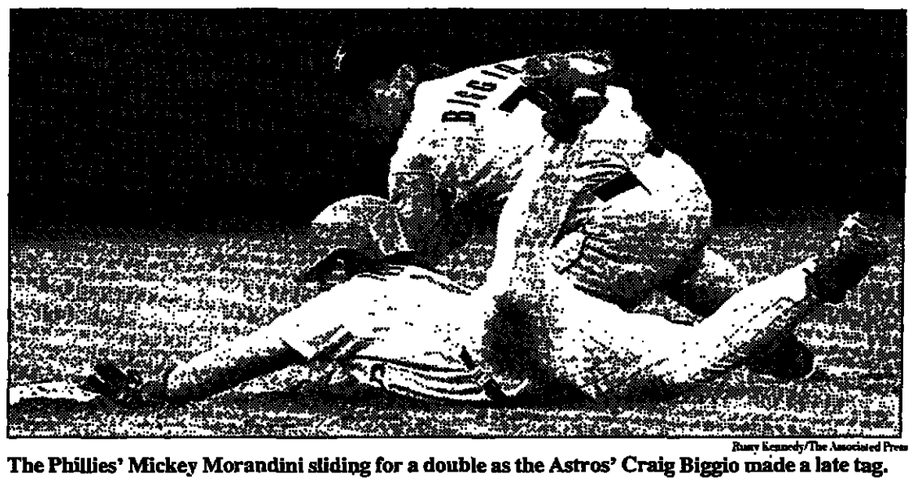
Cora's second-inning double tied it, 3-3, and his homer in the fifth put the Mariners ahead, 4-3. Cora, who also scored twice, is 29-for-61 during his hitting streak, raising his average to .345, from 247.

Seattle's starter, Jamie Moyer, almost unbeatable since last July, settled down after giving up a three-run homer to Dave Hollins in the first inning.

Moyer (4-0) went six innings, giving up four runs on seven hits before leaving with a 7-3 lead. He won for the 13th time in 15 decisions, dating from the All-Star break last year.

Anaheim's starter, Mark Langston, was tagged for seven runs and six hits in 5⅓ innings.

"Our team came out and scored some runs, but I wasn't able to hold the lead and I put our team in a big hole," Langston said.



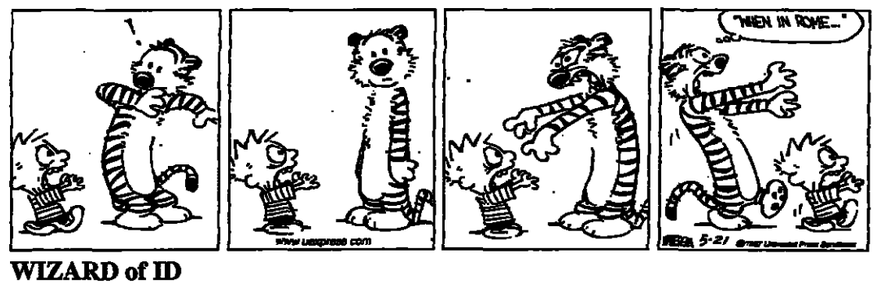
Rusty Kennedy/The Associated Press
The Phillies' Mickey Morandini sliding for a double as the Astros' Craig Biggio made a late tag.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HOLD IT, BUSTER! WE'RE 'MOM AND DAD'... NOT 'YOU GUYS'!"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

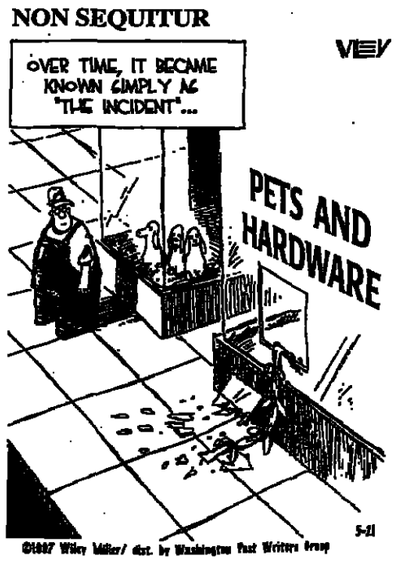


GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYGOL
ENZOO
DITNIC
YOMPLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____ A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUCID ALTAR BIKINI CAUGHT
Answer: Where King Arthur and his pals relaxed — AT A "DWIGHT" CLUB

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OBSERVER

Pumping Nostalgia

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It's pumping gasoline that *brings out the Miniver* Cheevy in me. Cheevy, born too late to walk in Thebes and Camelot or know the medieval grace of iron clothing, yearned for an antiquity ridiculously remote. I yearn too for the past, though not for a past so remote as Cheevy's.

For me the golden age was a time when you pulled up to the gas pump, said, "Fill 'er up, and check the oil and tires," and somebody did.

That somebody was not you in your best suit. It was a cheerful, competent-looking man named Pete, Bill, Harry or Frank, and he wore sensible grease-stained work clothes.

□

What happened to Pete, Bill, Harry and Frank? The same thing that happened to Mabel, Marie, Gladys and Harriet. They were the people who answered when you picked up the telephone. "Number, please," they said, and you said, "Operator, I want to call long-distance collect."

Now you have to punch 25 numbers, so you can be told by a voice from outer space that those numbers aren't worth dirt on the phone you're using because it is the phone of the Cosmodemonic Telecommunications Octopus. So then you have to punch 30 numbers.

I often end up sobbing into telephones, and now, pumping the gas, I sob for the beautiful lost past of Pete and Bill, the gone glory of Mabel, Marie, Gladys and Harriet.

And we call it the modern age! Hah! And we speak of miracles. Hah! And we think this is progress. Hah!What I call it is regress.

Somebody will say, "Hey, whatnaya? Against progress?"

What they're really saying is, "Pump your gas and shut up, or the Cosmodemonic Telecommunications Octopus will make us all punch another 17 numbers."

And you know why they do it to us? For our convenience. That's right: for our convenience.

Air travel! That's a joke. Travel, indeed! Call it travel when you're sealed into a metal tube and shot over ocean, continent, capes, poles, archipelagoes and antipodes at 500 miles an hour?

I call it transportation. That's all I call it; transportation.

It's regress pure and simple. That's what I call it: regress.

Transportation is what happens to hogs being shipped to the abattoir. That's what we've been reduced to by modern air travel, so don't talk progress to me.

Travel is sailing out of New York harbor aboard the Michelangelo for a seven-day trip to Naples, the first leg of a two-year tour of Italy from Sicily to the Dolomite Alps. On shipboard there will be day after day of fine food, wonderful wine, and maybe a glamorous international jewel thief rifling your cabin while you are dancing with a beautiful contessa.

Regress has killed all that. Now it's take the sealed tube for a quick weekend at the Rome Econolodge, or stay home. All those great old liners gone, gone, gone. Replaced by tubes.

So I have now splashed gasoline on my pants. They'll reek all day. And yet they laugh at us, Miniver.

New York Times Service

A Death Casts Pall Over Fashion's 'Heroin Chic'

By Amy M. Spindler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of denial by the fashion industry that heroin use among its players *had any relation to the so-called* heroin-chic style of fashion photography that has become so prevalent, the fatal overdose of Davide Sorrenti, 20, a promising photographer at the heart of the scene, was like a small bomb going off.

Even if it was a bomb detonated in the home of the person making it, it didn't dispel the impact. The period of denial is over. Magazine editors are now admitting that glamorizing the strung-out heroin addict's look reflected use among the industry's young and also had a seductive power that caused damage. And three months after Sorrenti's death, the magazines that published his work and have served as catalysts for the look are declaring that they are going to move on, with a more upbeat mood that will be visible in July issues.

It was a coincidence that Sorrenti's final fashion photos appeared — with a tribute hastily inserted after his death on Feb. 4 — in the March issue of Detour magazine, along with another editorial layout of models apparently posed in drugged stupor. But considering the amount of drug use in fashion now, and the number of magazines publishing such images, such an unhappy coincidence was bound to occur.

The eerie silence in the industry immediately following Sorrenti's death may have reflected a sense of complicity. By publishing such photos, magazine editors could be seen as enablers, implicitly condoning the lifestyle represented.

Unlike the music industry, which has rallied with interventions and programs to get musicians off drugs, or the film industry, where known users have been subjected to drug tests for insurance on movies, the fashion industry has done little to combat the problem among the young in its ranks.

The only event mounted to commemorate Sorrenti's death was a photo exhibition in his memory, called the "Art of Fashion Photography," at a New York studio during March fashion week in New York. The drugged-looking photos from Detour were on view at that show.

But Michael Williams, a photographer who organized the event and is a friend of the Sorrenti family, said all that is changing. "Photographers now know if you take heroin-type pictures, it's out of fashion," Williams said.

At a recent meeting at I-D, the English magazine that first published the work of photographers specializing in the look, like Juergen Teller, Craig McDean, David Sims and Terry Richardson, Williams asked what direction the editors were taking.

"They literally said, 'We are not looking for any heroin pictures,'" Williams recalled. "That's what they started off saying. We want everything positive and healthy. And I-D isn't only the cutting edge — it's the grassroots leader."

For three years, the defense for such photography has been that it represents rebellion against phony airbrushed images. The rationale that it reflects a new idea of beauty has had a long, successful run, considering how apparent it has been to almost any observer that the models are posed to look sickly, if not drug-addled.

They have nonetheless been commissioned because they help sell clothes to young people longing to be cool. The glibness of the industry in its rationalizations harks back to the Studio 54 era, when a frenetic cocaine aesthetic was explained away in much the same manner.

In the last three years, some version of the look has been seen in almost every fashion magazine. "It's been used as an accessory in every shoot," said Dewey Nicks, a photographer whose cheerful snapshot-like photos do not fall into the heroin-chic category.

A Sorrenti photograph published in Detour magazine tribute.

When more commercial photographers began copying the style for high-profile advertising campaigns like those for Calvin Klein over the last four years, the look went mainstream. As did the message.

"The kind of campaign, for example, Calvin Klein has done is not making any connection with how dangerous this is," according to Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the psychiatrist who is president of Phoenix House, a national network of drug-treatment centers. "They're out there using those images to promote their business and thinking this is just another fashion statement rather than a statement of encouragement or invitation or acceptability to use drugs. It's particularly shocking in the case of Klein himself, who has publicly acknowledged his own drug problem." Klein checked in to the Hazelden Foundation, the drug and rehabilitation center outside Minneapolis, in May 1988.

Klein declined to comment.

Sorrenti was part of a family that his mother, Francesca Sorrenti, 47, said was being referred to as "the Corleones" of fashion photography. His older brother, Mario, 25, is best known for the Calvin Klein Obsession campaign he photographed, featuring his girlfriend at the time, Kate Moss. His mother's photography has been seen in Interview, the Face and Italian Glamour and Vogue. His sister, Vanina, 24, is a fashion stylist.

Among Davide Sorrenti's clients were Detour, Interview, Surface, Ray Gun and I-D magazines and the Japanese fashion companies Hysteric Glamour and Matsuda.

He had been dating James King, who just turned 18, a rising model who was the subject of a cover story in The New York Times Magazine exactly a year before Sorrenti's death. In the article, she admitted to getting involved in drugs at 15, when she started modeling, and insisted she was no longer using them.

Sorrenti became a fixture at fashion events with his mother when he was 18 and first picked up a camera. He was afflicted with thalassemia, a genetic blood disorder, and needed transfusions twice a month. The disease made him look half his age.

"He'd become New York's darling because he looked so young," Francesca Sorrenti said. She said he was both a homeboy and a homebody, friends with skateboarders and graffiti artists (his own tag name was "Argue," which can be seen throughout the city), but he also painted, played golf and liked opera. His death, in Manhattan, has motivated his mother to become an outspoken opponent of not only the heroin-chic imagery, but also the use of under-age models on strenuous fashion shoots, where drugs are increasingly part of the picture.

What Sorrenti's death has revealed is that fashion photography is indeed a mirror of the tightknit world that produces the photographs. And as long as drugs are unchecked in the industry, that image will be difficult to change.

"The issue is to know the difference between mindless, unconscious commercialism that's being done in the name of edginess and truth, versus real truth, which always has such human qualities that it reveals something about the human condition — that, we need," said Ingrid Sischy, the editor of Interview, which has published photos by Sorrenti and other young photographers, but not those that could be called heroin chic. "To me, one can always tell the difference between a photograph that has substance and one that's just abusing the mirror to life that photography can be. Those are the pictures that cheapen human life."

Anatoli Maksimov/The Associated Press

CZARIST GALA — Maya Plisetskaya greeting guests at a palace ball in Tsarskoe Selo, once the summer residence of the czars. The affair was held to raise money for a ballet competition sponsored by the ballerina.

PEOPLE

THE singer and actress **Barbra Streisand** and the actor **James Brolin** reportedly are engaged. "Entertainment Tonight," a syndicated television program, said that Brolin's spokesman confirmed the engagement. The television report included footage of an interview last week in which Brolin spoke of marriage with Streisand, who won Oscars for acting in the 1968 film "Funny Girl" and in 1976 for co-writing the theme song to "A Star is Born." Said Brolin, "She's one of the sweetest little girls I've ever met." The marriage would be the second for Streisand and third for Brolin.

□

The Australian-American media magnate **Rupert Murdoch** has amassed a personal fortune of $3.2 billion, making him the richest man in Los Angeles, according to the Los Angeles Business Journal. Moviemakers came no higher than fourth in the list, with **David Geffen**, co-founder of the new DreamWorks studio, topping the category at $2 billion, while his partner **Steven Spielberg** was in sixth place with $1 billion.

□

The Egyptian film director **Youssef Chahine**, who won the Cannes film festival's special 50th anniversary prize, has dedicated his award to Egypt. After receiving the prize, Chahine cabled **President Hosni Mubarak** saying he was dedicating it to "the great Egypt — the bastion of light, freedom and beautiful art." Chahine's film "Al Massir," or "Destiny," which was in competition at the festival, recounts the life of a 12th-century Muslim philosopher, **Ibn Rushd**. Chahine, 71, a French-educated Christian who studied filmmaking in the United States, came under attack from Islamic extremists for his previous film, "The Emigrant," which they claimed violated Islamic law. Egyptian courts initially banned the film, but Chahine won on appeal.

□

Sylvester Stallone's Los Angeles press agent has made it official. In a statement issued by **Paul Bloch**, Stallone, 50, says his wedding in London to his longtime girlfriend, **Jennifer Flavin**, 28, was one of the "great things" in his life, and that she would make a "wonderful wife."

□

In a move that has been widely anticipated in the publishing world, **Edward Kosner** is leaving as editor in chief of Esquire magazine, which has been troubled by a decline in advertising and newsstand sales. Hearst Magazines, which owns Esquire, said that **Randall Rothenberg**, the magazine's editorial director, would be acting editor as Hearst searched for a replacement for Kosner. Kosner, 59, joined Esquire in September 1993 after 13 years at New York magazine, replacing **Terry McDonell**, who also lasted only three-plus years in the job.

□

An ashtray from the bedroom where **Marilyn Monroe** was found dead sold for $4,000, a signed photo of the actress in a bathing suit fetched $13,000, and **Arnold Schwarzenegger's** jacket from his second "Terminator" movie went for $40,000 at a Hollywood auction. The ashtray was on the nightstand in the bedroom where Monroe's body was found in 1962, said **Lorna Hart**, a spokeswoman for the auction company. A script of "Gone With the Wind" signed by **Olivia de Havilland** sold for $35,000, a jacket worn by **Mark Hamill** in "Star Wars" brought $20,000 and a hat worn by **John Wayne** in "The Searchers" made $9,000.

□

Is there some connection between music and an appreciation of food? **David Rezits**, a cellist with the Fort Wayne Philharmonic in Indiana, thinks so and he has put together a cookbook titled "Culinary Harmony: Favorite Recipes of the World's Finest Classical Musicians." The 250 recipes come from 230 musicians ranging from **Zubin Mehta** to **Jessye Norman** to **Itzhak Perlman**, whose recipe is for "Very Fattening Chopped Chicken Livers."

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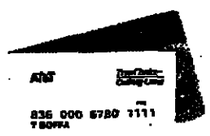

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